

Sherriff.....Geo. F. Owens
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick
Register.....M. D. Connelley
Treasurer.....John Hansen
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. E. Dickson
Judge of Probate.....J. E. Dickson
C. C. Com.....J. E. Dickson
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanks

South Branch.....F. P. Richardson
Heaver Creek.....John Hansen
Maple Forest.....J. E. Dickson
Grayling.....Adelbert Taylor
Frederick.....James Smith

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Wille, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12
o'clock and Y. P. S. C. L. at 8:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber, Pastor. Regular services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.,
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. K. MEYER, W. M.
J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on
the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the
evening. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, N. A. M., No. 129—
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MEYER, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—
Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meets every first and third Saturday evening
in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BROWN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—
Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLIN, Com.
T. NOLAN, H. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.
MRS. A. GROULLEFF, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARRING, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 780—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, G. R.
B. WINKER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 84, L. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.
MRS. G. GULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF CASTLE
LODGE, No. 141, K. of L., meets in Fort Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. O.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, or
before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MEYER, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

Crawford County
Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan: Deposits of \$1.00 and
upward received, subject to check on de-
mand, and exchange paid.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation
consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9
evening.
Residence, first door south of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and
Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of
the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office at Court House. GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Peninsula avenue, op-
posite the Court House.
GRAYLING, MICH.

Advertisement.

If you put a sign over your
door, you are an advertiser.
The sign is intended to ad-
vertise your business to the
passers-by.
An advertisement is a reliable
paper is many thousand
signs spread over many miles.
You can carry every body
of your sign, but you can't
carry your sign in every body.



THE LIGHT OF EASTER.

WELCOME, O light of Easter morn!
Whose glorious banners span the
sky;
Bring thou the hope of ages born—
That bids all slumbering nature rise.
Again shall earth, triumphant free,
From winter's grasp, slay forth her pride.
Through spring's awakening melody,
O light of Easter morn!

O blessed light though darkly down
O'er Judah's hills her sun had set.
Yet thou didst Calvary's victory crown
And glit with shadows of the cross.
When swift before thee fled the gloom,
The grave's dark bondage thrust aside,
And conquer thou o'er death and doom.
O light of Easter morn!

Fair, peaceful light in blessings fall
Round, weary feet and hearts that grieve;
Life's darkest shadows bring to all.
Thy light with its cypress weaver;
Bring answer to the anguished prayer,
Bring peace where pain and storm abide,
And thou the longest light there,
O light of Easter morn!

O wondrous light that shining through
Long vistas of the swelling years,
Still brings the hope of birth anew,
As each returning spring appears;
Emblem of life immortal thou,
As o'er the world, through spaces wide,
There breaks thy radiant glory now,
O light of Easter morn!
—Woman's Home Companion.

AT THE CHURCH DOOR

VERY young woman, in this wonder-
ful age, has a
"right" to be a
girl in some special
direction, but Dor-
othy Lake was an
oddy.
She was in no
popular sense a flu-
de-sicle girl, and
her father, an old-
fashioned man, without any soulful
aspirations, had
been heard to
thank God for it.

His little laughing Dorothy quite sat-
isfied his private ideal of what a girl
should be, although she was a perpetual
thorn in the side of his only sister, pres-
ident of several clubs, and an earnest
advocate of woman's rights.

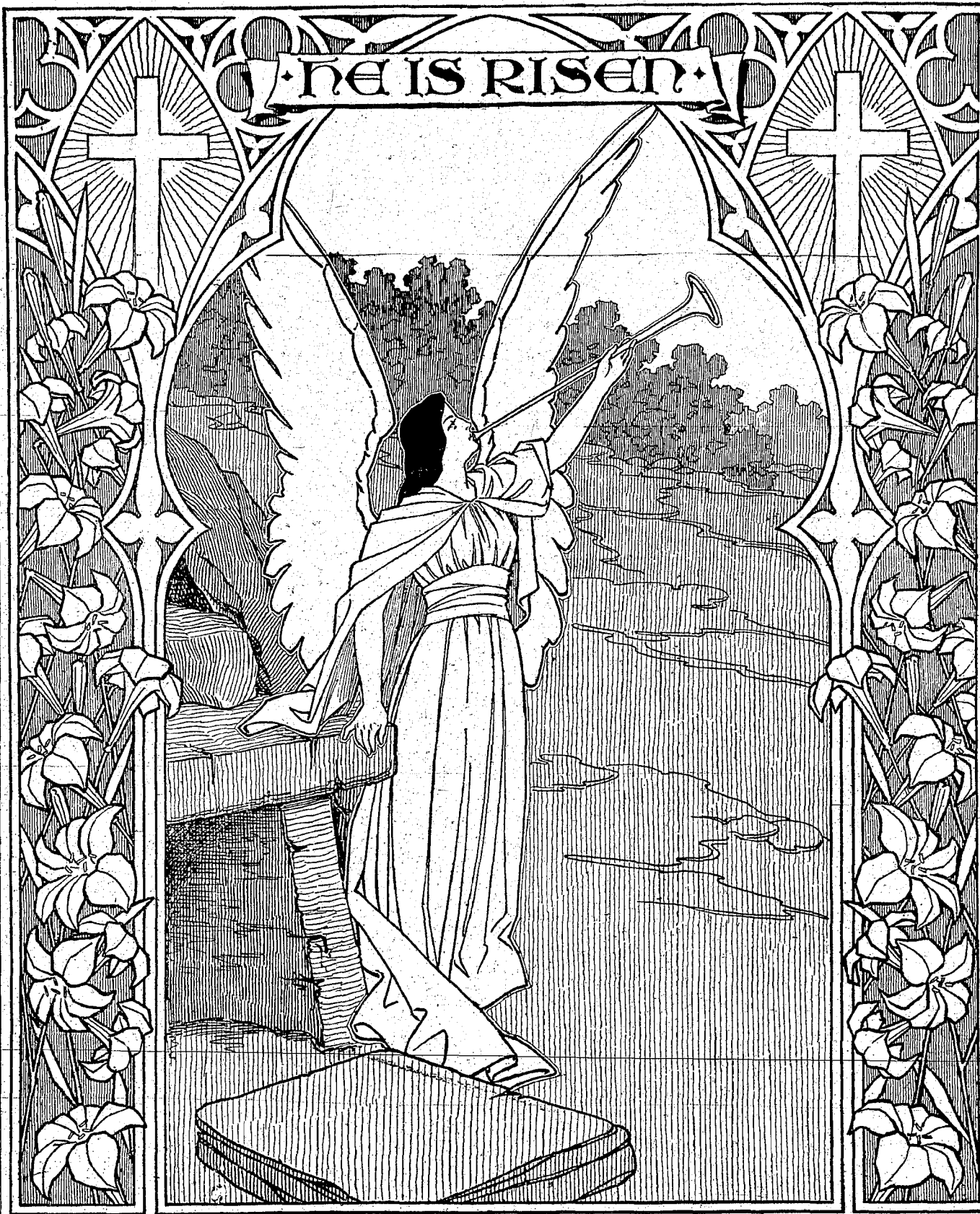
"But so am I, auntie," Dorothy had
argued, "from the stronghold of her fa-
ther's knee, 'I believe in woman's rights
as much as you do, only we differ about
what these rights are.'"

"Will you explain your platform, my
dear?" her aunt asked, grimly.

And Dorothy had laughed, and finally
admitted that, in her opinion, a woman's
rights consisted in having all men honor
and protect her, and one especial man
love and take care of her.

Undoubtedly, Dorothy was an odddy,
but several men of younger years than
her father were not altogether displeased
with the out-of-date characteristics of
this winsome maid. One in particular,
viewed her with eyes of distinct approval,
and Dorothy's rosy cheek grew rosier
still whenever Jack Eustis, Junior partner
in her father's firm, came near.

For Jack and Dorothy this dusty old
world became a glorified romance; blessed
by the dew and the sun, the rosy,



but of passion slowly unfolded its per-
fumed leaves, until in perfect and won-
derful bloom the rich rose of love stood
waiting to be gathered.
Then some untoward fate turned Jack's
eyes in the direction of a sparkling de-
butee, whose brunette beauty glowed like
a rich ruby, in contrast with the cool,
pure turquoise charms of his own little
lily love. Dorothy watched his un-
derstand, and she could not stretch out
a beseeching hand to her lost lover. For
her there was nothing save the time-
honored sorrow of silence.

Little Dorothy, fair as a violet in her
Easter array of lilac crepe and snow-
drops, knelt in the church where the air
was heavy with the fragrance of lilies,
and prayed for that "peace which the
world cannot give."

sinner" sensible of greater misery than
when lovely Dorothy Lake besought mer-
cy in the church library.

"Jack Eustis went home last night,"
announced Judge Lake, his eyes on his
battered toast, Palm Sunday morning.
"Got a telegram at 4 o'clock that his
mother was dying."

How small and pitiful now seemed the
quarrel that had parted them. Being a
proud woman, she could not stretch out
a beseeching hand to her lost lover. For
her there was nothing save the time-
honored sorrow of silence.

Little Dorothy, fair as a violet in her
Easter array of lilac crepe and snow-
drops, knelt in the church where the air
was heavy with the fragrance of lilies,
and prayed for that "peace which the
world cannot give."

be a Saturday. This combination of cir-
cumstances is extremely rare; it oc-
curred in 1800, 1817 and 1817, and will hap-
pen again in 1900, 2070 and 2144, while
during the three centuries following this
last year it is not once destined to fall
on so early a date.

Going to the other extreme, Easter never
comes later than April 25. It is on
record as happening on this date in 1600,
1734 and 1880, and in the next century
will reach it only once—in 1943.

The Mohammedan Easter.

Blairam is the name of the Mohammed-
dan Easter. It follows Ramadan, which
corresponds to Lent, and lasts three
days. During this time visits are ex-
changed and presents made in much the
same spirit as that which characterizes

it was a bird the rabbit laid colored eggs,
and an egg has always been a symbol
of the resurrection, and therefore used
as an illustration at Easter.
In many parts of Germany it is a
common custom for children to go to their
godmother at Easter to receive colored
eggs and a baked rabbit. Sometimes
the children are sent to the garden to
make a "rabbit's nest" with straw and
sticks, and in the morning they are sent
to gather the wonderful colored eggs
which the rabbit had laid for them. And
they always find them.

Here are a few fit words for Easter
Sunday morning from Edward E. Hale,
a man whose large thought makes him
at home with all sects, yet bound by none:



Jack cheerfully assented.
And then Dorothy waited away with
a new partner, and, try as he might, Jack
failed to catch a single glance over that
partner's shoulder from the blue eyes that
meant his heaven.

He took refuge in sulky flight, and
Dorothy, having laughed and danced the
evening through, spent the remainder of
the night in tears, not of repentance, but
of jealous wrath and pain.

The nightfall found her carefully dress-
ed and willing to be sued into a forgiv-
ing frame of mind. But Jack, the out-
raged and indignant, had not yet reach-
ed the melting mood; he waited for a
word of apology and reconciliation, and when
after what seemed to Dorothy unpardon-
able delay, he finally sent in his card.
Miss Lake was "not at home."

Lent gave excuse to one aching heart
for complete withdrawal from distaste-
ful gaiety, and never was a "miserable

"And, O God, don't let his mother die,"
she kept repeating with the persistence of
a child, but not even to God was this
shy, proud nature willing to formulate in
words the prayer that shook her soul to
its center.

She lifted her head to find the church
almost deserted. Some one, pale and re-
pentant, stood at the church door. The
meeting was as solemn as the place, and
broken words of love and sorrow were
breathed on either side.

And only the birds on the belfry twit-
tered above them and the green ivy leav-
ing through the open windows to share
their joy.
A few weeks later, at their marriage
—for Jack would listen to no delay—an
incident occurred irregular and unheard
of in wedding annals. The bridal party
was shocked, but the bride only smiled,
when the bridegroom, contrary to all pre-
cedent, led her unsolicited from the altar,
but bent down and kissed her at the
church door.

our Christmas. At Constantinople the
streets are thronged and bands of music
parade day and night, the decorations of
the boats in the Bosphorus are striking
and beautiful. The Sultan celebrates the
day by worshipping in the mosque, after
which he gives an informal reception to
his friends in the palace of Dolma-
bakhche. During this reception the Sul-
tan occupies a throne of great splendor
placed in the midst of the vast and beau-
tifully decorated ambience hall.

ORIGIN OF EASTER RABBITS.

According to Teutonic Tradition Bunny
Was Once a Bird.

One of the quaint and interesting fea-
tures of our modern Easter carnival is
the appearance in shop windows, side by
side with the emblematic colored egg, of
a pert talk-cared rabbit, and those who
cannot understand why bunny should
have a place in our Easter decorations
shrug their shoulders and think it a trick
to please the children. But the legend
of the Easter rabbit is one of the oldest
in mythology, and is mentioned in the
early folk lore of South Germany. Ori-
ginally, it appears, the rabbit was a bird,
which the ancient Teutonic goddess Ost-
ara—goddess of the east or of spring—
transformed into a quadruped. For this
reason the rabbit or hare is regarded as
a remembrance of a former condi-
tion as a bird, and it is so to be under-
stood if we note that the goddess whose
it served, as above, was called Easter, and
on her festival in the spring time, the
colours illustrating the theory that when

"Easter morning does not prove
man's immortality." It asserts it.
In the universal resurrection from
the night of winter, as life which had
been sleeping returns, it asserts man's
communion and companionship with the
God who is life, it declares that man, a
child of God, cannot die. Because he is
immortal he can come to his God as an
immortal comes, can speak, can listen,
can reply. He enters on this or that en-
terprise sure that he has infinite allies.

If one of these he called away they shall
meet again. He lives for and with those
who are also immortal. "Each for each
has companionship, perhaps help, it can-
not be that they are to grind along
through ages stupid and alone."

"To renew such immortal life here is
the yearly mission of Easter day. That
this which is mortal may be clothed upon
with immortality."



EASTER AND ITS EGGS.

ASTER brings the
feast of eggs. The
original use of the
egg at Easter simply
typified the resurrec-
tion of nature.
Some historians say
that the custom of
giving eggs at East-
er is to be traced
back to the theology
and philosophy of
the Egyptians. Per-
sians, Gauls, Greeks,
Romans, etc., among
all of whom an egg
was the emblem of
the universe, the work of the Supreme
Divinity. The egg in all ages and in
every country has been the subject of
poetical myths and legends. The ancient
Fians believed that a mystic bird laid
an egg on the lap of Vainamon, who
hatched it in his bosom. He let it fall
into the water and it broke; the lower
portion of the shell formed the earth,
the upper the sky, the liquid white be-
came the sun and the yolk the moon,
while the little fragments of broken shell
were changed into stars.

Hutchinson remarks that "the egg was
held by the Egyptians as a sacred em-
blem of the renovation of mankind after
the deluge. The Hebrews adopted it to
suit the circumstances of their history
as a type of their departure from the land
of Egypt, and it was used in the feast
of the Passover as part of the furniture
of the table, with the Paschal lamb.

Christians have certainly used it on this
day, as retaining the elements of future
life, for the emblem of the resurrection.
It seems as if the egg was thus decorat-
ed for a religious trophy after the days of
mortification and abstinence were over
and festivity had taken place, and as an
emblem of the resurrection of life, cer-
tified to us by the resurrection from the
regions of death and the grave."

The usage of interchanging eggs at this
season has been referred for its origin to
the egg games of the Romans, which they
celebrated at the time of our Easter,
when they ran races in an egg-shaped
ring, and the victor received eggs as his
prize. These games were instituted in
honor of Castor and Pollux, who, fabu-
lists relate, came forth from an egg de-
posited by Leda after Jupiter had vis-
ited her in the shape of a swan.

The Sympathizer.

The Minister, over his unfinished ser-
mon, "Dear me! It's so hard to have
anything new for Easter!"

His Daughter—I suppose it is, dad.
What a pity you can't leave it all to the
milliner, as the rest of us do!—Puck.

An Echo.

"All the Easter angels in the pictures
look so unhappy."
"Yes, the poor things are not allowed
to wear bonnets."

Easter as at first observed by the early
Christians was a thanksgiving lasting
eight days. This was at first reduced to
three days, afterwards to two, and finally
to the single day, Easter Sunday.



The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FAILURES SEEM BIG.

LIABILITIES FOR THREE MONTHS
ARE \$56,677,055.

They Are Large Only When Compared
with the Past Two Years and 1888-
The Volume of Business Is Larger-
Cruelty to a Sweetheart.

L. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Only twelve in twenty-five years would such failures as those of the first quarter of 1900 have seemed large. They are large compared with last year and 1898 and would have looked larger in 1888. The amount of liabilities, \$56,677,055, includes \$21,161,000 for the United States Flour Milling Company, and \$2,492,482 for sixteen banks and other financial corporations, leaving \$33,023,572 liabilities. Actual defaults in manufacturing are smaller than in the first quarter of any other year except 1899. Quarterly reviews show that outside the immediate effects of stock speculation and industrial consolidations the volume of business has been larger this year than a year ago. No change has come in cotton goods this week, though dealings for the future are hindered. Business in woollens is also somewhat unsatisfactory. Sales of these goods have been only 3,933,000 pounds. The rise in some leather has helped manufacturers of boots and shoes to hold prices, but not to get more orders. Failures for the week are 150 in the United States, against 141 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 17 last year."

MURDER MAN FOR SIX CENTS.

Burglars Bind Three Women with Ropes While They Seek Valuables. Two masked men entered the house of Mrs. James Warrack, an aged widow, five miles south of Barnesville, Ohio, murdered the only man in the house and tied the three women with ropes while they searched for valuables. With Mrs. Warrack were her granddaughter, another young woman and her grandson, Clarence Warrack. The women were terrified when awakened by the threats of the intruders, but young Warrack, on hearing them, ordered them to leave. A scuffle ensued, in which Warrack was shot and killed. The burglars then bound the three women and ransacked the house, but secured only 6 cents in money.

DISFIGURES HIS SWEETHEART.

Illinois Man Threatens Girl to Whom He Paid Attention. Charles Hendrick, who claims Illinois, N. Y., for brutally assaulting his sweetheart in their boarding place. He entered the dining room, and, pulling her from her chair, dragged her about the room by the hair, and by grinding his heel in her face, bruising it into an unrecognizable mass, tearing off an ear and disfiguring her for life. When arrested his only explanation was: "I gave her what she deserved." He had been paying her attention, and, it is said, she rejected his suit.

Washes Face Once a Week. Mrs. Emma Murphy has brought suit for divorce against her husband, J. H. Murphy, a wealthy real estate dealer of Kansas City. The "dividing charges" of compatibility and the leading specification is that Mr. Murphy refuses to keep his person clean. One witness testified that Mr. Murphy only washed his face and hands once a week.

"Marjory Lee" Seeks \$20,000.

Miss Margaret Riley, known as Marjory Lee, has sued Arnold Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, for breach of promise to marry. Miss Riley, who is a petite blonde, places the damages at \$20,000. Mr. Lawson makes a complete denial of her allegations.

Court Decides for Beckham. By decree of the State Court at Appeals J. C. W. Beckham, the Democratic nominee, is Governor of Kentucky. In its decision the court holds that the Legislature has sole power to pass upon any contest for the office and that hence its findings cannot be overridden by the judicial branch of the Government.

Texas Rivers Sweep Away Crops. The country southwest of Austin, Tex., was visited by a cloudburst. The Neches river and other streams were converted almost instantly into raging torrents that overflooded and swept away thousands of acres of growing crops in the valleys.

Alaska Convention in May. Both political parties of Alaska will hold conventions in May, the Republicans May 12 and the Democrats May 25, to name national convention delegates. All representatives will go specially instructed.

Man Who Nursed Seward Dies. Sylvester Storrs, who nursed ex-Secretary of State William H. Seward when he was almost stricken to death at the time President Lincoln was assassinated, is dead of cancer at Berea, Ky., aged 76 years.

Big Glucose Works Burned. The Carolina Glucose Works, which are a portion of the Edwards starch works, were completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000. The town's electric light works were also destroyed.

Death and Destruction in Texas. A flood in the Colorado river carried away the great dam at Austin, Texas, and caused \$8,000,000 property loss. Forty-eight lives were lost.

New Riots in Martinique. Strikes have been declared at several of the works at Guadeloupe, Island of Martinique, and night work has been suspended at the Bohemere works, belonging to the Credit Foncier. The strikers invaded the works, extinguished the fires and stopped all work.

Otis to Retire. Gen. Otis will retire from his command in the Philippines at his own request May 1 or shortly thereafter, and will be succeeded in chief command by Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

Toll Bridges Blown Up. One hundred and fifty masked men blew up two bridges and burned two tollhouses on the Logansport and Hamilton pike in Indiana at midnight on a recent night. The road is the only toll pike in the country, and those obliged to patronize it have been hostile for a year.

Rescue of British. A dispatch from Bloemfontein says that Col. Porter, with ninety cavalrymen and two guns, charged a large body of Boers and rescued ninety-one British prisoners, including eleven officers, who were captured at Komarburg on March 31. The British suffered no casualties.

CANAL COMMISSION ARRIVES.

Has Collected a Great Mass of Data Concerning Routes. The canal commissioners, Rear Admiral Walker, Samuel Pasco, Col. Ernst and Deputy H. Johnson were passengers on the Atlantic liner steamer Albatross, which recently arrived at New York from Central America. Rear Admiral Walker said: "We have completed our portion of the work of investigating the possibilities of both the Panama and Nicaragua routes. We have spent three months in the bush and have collected a great mass of data which we will put into shape for our report to be handed in to the President next December. Nothing can be said on the subject that would give the public a clear idea until this data has been arranged and put into shape. Admiral Walker was asked whether the commission favored a fortified canal. He replied that he could not enter into that subject. "Our duty will be to state the facts and to present to Congress the result of our survey and work. Both routes have their advantages, and these will be set forth," said he. The admiral added: "Everywhere we were well received and entertained. The sentiment of the people is for the United States to build the canal."

LOSES \$55,000 AT ROULETTE.

James T. Drummond, Jr., of St. Louis, St. Louis, has been charged with gambling in New York and Saratoga, has sued James T. Drummond, Jr., and his brother, Harrison I. Drummond, the millionaire St. Louis tobacco manufacturer, for \$55,000, said to have been lost by James at roulette last summer. According to Canfield, young Drummond was playing heavily in his place in September, 1899, and losing. He asked Canfield for a loan; and the latter, being assured by Harrison Drummond that it would be repaid, did advance \$55,000 to James Drummond, which the latter lost. Efforts have been made to settle, but the attorneys of the Drummonds advised against it, and the suit followed. James T. Drummond dictated this statement: "All I have to say is that I did go to Canfield's place and was foolish enough to get drunk and play roulette there, and when it was over was told that I had lost \$55,000. I did not know then, and do not know now, what I lost or whether I lost anything."

EXPLORERS FIND SOUTH POLE.

British Expedition Announces Success of the Antarctic Search. The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the south polar expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes of London, has arrived at Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located. The Borchgrevink expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic region Dec. 10, 1898. During the latter part of February 1899 the members landed on the Southern Cross near Cape Adair, Victoria Land, it having been arranged that the steamer should leave them there with full equipment of every kind and should return for them early in 1900. Mr. Borchgrevink's party consisted of nine, including himself.

TO IMPROVE PEARL HARBOR.

Naval Authorities Anxious to Begin the Work at Once. The naval authorities want Pearl harbor, which they regard as the most important post of the United States in the Pacific, made available for naval purposes without further delay, and an appeal will be made to Congress to authorize the necessary improvements. The board which has been studying plans for the most effective and economical utilization of the harbor has completed its work and favors the immediate expenditure of \$500,000, which, with the money already appropriated for dredging, will make the harbor accessible and provide all the work required for further improvements.

TRY TO KILL G. B. COX.

Unknown Plotter Sent an Infernal Machine to Cincinnati. Dynamite made an attempt at Cincinnati to murder the family of George B. Cox, the Republican leader, and to destroy his home. Persons unknown placed on the veranda of the Cox residence a package addressed to the Cox. Mr. Cox turned the box over to the police and they found it to contain an infernal machine. There was some doubt about the motive in the case after the discovery.

Big Railroad Deal Reported. The New York Times declares positively that control of the Reading Railroad has been acquired by the Vanderbilts. Not only is the vast mileage, with the extraordinary coal land holdings, of the Reading company taken over by the Vanderbilts, but the Lehigh Valley and Erie systems are to be merged into the Reading, and the Reading with these acquisitions becomes the property of the Vanderbilts.

Tied and Left to Starve. Because he was suspected of being a spy of a civil company, Choy Fook, a Chinese fisherman at Point San Pedro, Cal., was tied by five members of the vigilante companies to a wooden post in a barren rock in Richardson's Bay and there left for two days without food or water. When discovered he was almost in a dying condition.

Cotton Goes Up in Flames. A \$500,000 fire occurred at Newport, Ariz. The fire started in C. B. Best's livery and feed store, which was quickly burned, as was also the plant of the Cotton Compression Company, valued at \$100,000. Eight thousand bales of cotton valued at \$350,000 is practically a total loss.

Indian Is Given Fifty Lashes. John Watika, a Seminole Indian, was given fifty lashes on his bare back at Wewoka, I. T. The flogging was delivered in public and hundreds witnessed it. Watika was convicted recently upon two charges of larceny and had also deserted his wife.

Cat Given Alarm of Fire. The largest standing boarding house in Ithaca, N. Y., was burned the other night. The landlady, Mrs. Stillwell, says that she believed her life and the lives of all the occupants were saved by a mixed cat, which went meowing up and down the halls.

Plumbers Go on Strike. Journeymen plumbers to the number of 800 went on strike in Cleveland for higher wages. The journeymen are at present receiving \$3 per day, while junior plumbers get \$2.25. About 125 lathers also struck.

Shot Four Men and Escaped. At Wagoner, I. T., Tom Gaylor, while drunk and disorderly, shot Night Watchman Higgins, Dick Kotcher and two men named Brown and Scott. Gaylor is still at large.

Waters Fired Upon. The Prince of Wales was shot at while leaving the railroad station at Brussels. He was not hurt. The Prince and Princess of Wales were on their way to Denmark.

Didn't Give Her Correct Age. When Mrs. Hannah Bosworth went to the voting booth at Cleveland last week for school officials she was told that

she could not, for no one answering her description had registered. The only Mrs. Bosworth of her address on the registration books was put down as 21 years old. Mrs. Bosworth looks 45. She said to President Buckley of the Board of Education that she did not give her age right.

LOSES CORPSE AND HIS MIND.

M. N. Beach Becomes Insane as Result of Missing Coffin on a Train. M. N. Beach of Stockton, Cal., is insane at Norwich, Conn., the result of losing a corpse he was conveying from Stockton to Olyphant, Pa. Mr. Beach reached Norwich from the Ontario and Western, registering at the Palmer House. He acted strangely and said that while escorting the body of Mrs. Hill from Stockton to Olyphant he lost it at Oswego and took the wrong train. Papers in his pocket substantiated his assertion. He left the hotel and soon afterward was seen trying to crawl into a child's snow house. Later he attempted to break in the door of a prominent residence, searching for the corpse, and was locked up by the sheriff. In his cell he raved in delirium and the authorities had difficulty to restrain him. The body which went astray later arrived safely at Olyphant.

UNION LABOR LAW DEFEATED.

Ohio Employer Has the Right to Discharge Any Man for Cause. Ohio's statute which is intended to prevent the discharge of workmen for affiliation with trades unions was declared unconstitutional by Judge Pugh of the Common Pleas Court in Toledo. Lamont Bateman, general manager of the Toledo tube works, discharged Alonzo Cole. The latter promptly brought suit before a magistrate and Bateman was fined. The case was then carried into the Common Pleas Court by the indictment of Bateman by the grand jury. Judge Pugh heard the argument on a demurrer which set forth that the law was unconstitutional and that the facts did not constitute a cause of action. The court holds that the discharge in this case was not such an act that the employer was compelled or coerced to leave his union, and that his discharge was a lawful act. He holds that the statute is purely class legislation and unconstitutional.

DISTURBANCES IN PANAMA.

Mail Service Interrupted by Operations of the Troops. It is now admitted that the disturbances in Panama, Colombia, are serious, and the authorities are beginning to pay attention to them. Mail service has been interrupted in consequence of the operations of the troops. A revolution in Colombia, is of especial importance to the United States because of the supply route made by this Government to preserve free transit between Colon and Panama.

New Ships Being Built.

There are all of twenty new vessels being constructed by the leading steamship lines for the transatlantic service between New York and foreign ports. In addition to these there are at least five new liners that are nearly finished and will be placed in commission in the early part of the coming season, besides a large number of vessels that will carry freight exclusively.

Death in a Week.

A passenger train on the Port Worth and Denver City Railroad was wrecked near Channing, Texas. The coaches caught fire and the entire train except one coach burned. It is reported six or seven persons were killed, among them the Wells-Fargo express messenger, Chapman.

Steamer Jennie George Sunk. The steamer Jennie George, owned by the Catlettsburg and Pickett Packet Company of Catlettsburg, Ky., sunk near Paintsville, Ky., with all her cargo. The boat was worth \$8,000. Thirty passengers barely escaped.

Murdered by Robbers. At Winfield, Kan., robbers killed the Santa Fe depot and shot and killed D. C. Coates, the night operator, in escaping. They secured only a few cents. The killing was evidently committed to prevent identification.

Mortgage Against the Western Union. A mortgage for a loan of \$200,000,000 was filed in New York by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Olga Nethersole Upheld. "Sapho" was officially declared a proper play by the New York jury before which Miss Olga Nethersole and her associates were tried for maintaining a public nuisance.

Fire at Johnstown, N. Y. At Johnstown, N. Y., a practically destroyed the leather dressing establishment owned by Topp & Vossburgh. The estimated loss is \$50,000.

Journalist Ends His Life. F. O. Dickens, of the Kansas City Journal killed himself at the Jackson Hotel, Atlanta, by taking morphine.

Mayor for Cincinnati. The Republicans of Cincinnati have elected Julius Fleischman, a millionaire distiller, as Mayor.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; good shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per barrel.
Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.50; corn, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, white, 35c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 30c.
St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.
Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.
Detroit-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.
Toledo-Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 35c to 40c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; clover seed, new, \$5.05 to \$5.15.
Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, 65c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 35c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 59c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; port, mess, \$13.00 to \$14.50.
Buffalo-Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$7.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$8.25.
New York-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 50c; oats, No. 2, white, 31c to 33c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, West, 11c to 13c.

TRUE CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.



Williamsport, Pa., Grit.

MILITIA FOR THE NATION.

Bill in Congress Makes State Guards Federal Reserves.

Representative Hay of Virginia has introduced a bill bringing the militia of the States more directly under the administration of the national Government and making all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years liable to military service in the volunteer army in time of peace. By the terms of the bill the militia so reorganized is constituted a reserve volunteer army for use during war, to supplement the regular army. The Federal Government's hand reaches out into the domain of State control most effectively in the provision for a board of officers in each State who shall hold examinations for the position of second lieutenant in the National Guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency. This provision is aimed to give the guards for officers not men chosen by the Governor for political reasons, but trained soldiers, who will keep men and equipment up to the highest attainable standard. The bill contemplates a general broadening of the basis of the National Guard, its equipment with the service rifle and its complete organization in time of war.

EXODUS OF DUNKARDS.

Homesekers Pass Through Chicago on Their Way West.

The largest movement of immigrants which has ever taken place in the North-west centered in Chicago one day last week. It was the annual spring moving of Dunkards from the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to the Mouse river valley of North Dakota, where they will take up homesteads in the Turtle mountain forest reserve, which has just been thrown open to settlement. The immigrants were mostly young people, and the average ages would perhaps be in the twenties. They will settle in the section mentioned. Practically all of them go there with no shelter for themselves or their families. They will erect sod houses and continue to reside in them until such time as they are able to erect frame buildings. They were under the leadership of Elder J. C. Peters of the Dunkard Society, who has been conducting similar expeditions for the last six years. Not within the last decade has there been such a tide of immigration flowing to the corn and wheat belts north and west of Yankton, S. D., says a correspondent. Immigration agents have difficulty in getting the immigrants to leave their homes.



DUNKARDS PASSING THROUGH CHICAGO.

Into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with the three battalion formation, as in the regular army, and is designed to obviate the necessity of maintaining a large standing army upon the expiration of the present law July 1, 1901, increasing the standing army to 35,000 and authorizing the present volunteer army of 35,000.

PORTUGAL MUST PAY.

Penalty for the Seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

Arbitration has cost Portugal over \$3,000,000, but a war would probably have cost \$50,000,000. The arbitration committee at Bern, Switzerland, rendered a unanimous decision in the Delagoa bay matter, ordering Portugal to pay 15,341,000 francs (\$3,062,800), with simple interest at 5 per cent, to the United States and Great Britain. The costs will be borne equally by the three parties. Interest is awarded in about one-half as big as expected.

In 1883 Col. Edward McMurdo, an American living in London, obtained a concession from the king of Portugal for the construction of a railway from Luanda to the Transvaal frontier. The railway was not built, and the concession was forfeited. The Transvaal Government, on the ground that the road had not been built to the Transvaal frontier, according to contract. This was generally regarded as a pretext for seizure of a great property for the Transvaal Government was fixed until two years afterward. The case was submitted to arbitration in 1890.

Strikers Become Desperate. Increased lawlessness on the part of striking union men, an attempt to murder William Goetz, a striking stevedore, on a street car, and the serious assaulting of James B. French, a contractor, by union pickets, added a black chapter to the labor situation in Chicago. There is considerable uneasiness throughout the entire situation, which is fast growing desperate. Agents of contract boundary were not far from being broken up by union picketing, non-union men are going to work armed, claiming that police protection is insufficient. Crowds of angry men can be seen around labor headquarters each evening.

culty in attending to the business which has been forced upon them and which is increasing daily, and land agents find it impossible to meet the demands for land in a satisfactory manner.

RECEIPTS FROM THE ISLANDS.

Statement of the Tariff Schedule Is Submitted to the Senate. Acting Secretary of War, McKeljohn, in response to an inquiry, transmitted to the Senate a statement of the complete tariff schedules now in force in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and Guam, together with a statement of the amount of tariff duties collected and disbursed.

In Porto Rico the total receipts since date of military occupancy to Jan. 31, 1900, amounted to \$2,555,762; disbursements, \$2,040,051. In Cuba the total receipts to Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 31, 1900, was \$18,025,319; the disbursements, \$15,038,050. The statement shows the receipts in the Philippines from the occupation of the islands to Dec. 31 were \$6,096,070; the disbursements, \$5,270,482.

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University of Illinois now has six different colleges and four schools united under one head. In thirteen years the number of students has increased from 877 to 2,550.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson observes that an increasing number of college graduates are taking to journalism in preference to other professions because a quick way of earning a living is afforded.

Brown University has 2,550 living graduates from a total of 5,115. Whole island has 910 of them; Massachusetts, 614; New York, 246; and there is no State in the Union not represented by at least one.

PASS OXNARD BILL.

SENATORS ENACT TARIFF MEASURE FOR PORTO RICO.

Vote Is 40 Years to 31 Nays—Three Roll Calls Are Taken, on Amendments and on the Bill Itself—Republicans in Opposition.

The Senate at Washington passed the Porto Rico bill Tuesday afternoon by a vote of 40 to 31. The normal Republican majority of seventeen was reduced to a Republican majority of six, to which were added the votes of the two Democrats, one straight Democrat who pledged to support it. Mr. Beveridge of Indiana was also absent, and though paired in favor of the Davis and Nelson amendments for free trade, his pair was for the bill on its final passage. He was the only one of the opposing Republican Senators whose vote was shifted on the last roll call.

There were three roll calls in the Senate on the Davis amendment creating an internal revenue district of Porto Rico, on the Davis amendment for free trade, and on the passage of the bill. On the Davis amendment the vote stood 30 to 40. The Nelson amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 41. These were the only test votes on amendments. A number of other amendments, proposed by Senator Foraker, were adopted and several proposed by the opponents of the bill rejected without a roll call. Then came the vote on the bill. The changes were in favor of the bill, and the Republicans to vote against the bill, and the release of Mr. Hanna by the transfer of his pair to Mr. Beveridge and voting for it, making the vote 40 to 31.

TO INTRODUCE CORNBREAD.

Kentuckian Who Will Serve This American Product in Paris.

The establishment of an American restaurant at the Paris exposition, in which the serving of cornbread in all styles will be a special feature. The idea of solving a problem that has baffled for years the corn growers of the country and ultimately result in replacing the hard, black bread now so much in vogue with the soft, white cornbread, which is the staple of the continent with the cheap and healthy "corn pone." Maj. Simon Peter Gross of Lexington, Ky., who will have charge of the restaurant, is one of the most unique characters of the State. During the World's fair he conducted a restaurant and bar in the Kentucky building, serving Kentucky dishes and drinks, and was unable to accommodate the crowds who flocked to his section of the structure to be fed on Kentucky fare.

At the Paris exposition he proposes to have Jet black negro waiters, negro cooks and to set the tables with "Blue Grass" dinner, cornbread being the principal article of diet. He will take along one of the best cornbread cooks in America, whose business it will be to see that every piece of this kind of bread goes on the table just right. He will also have a man to make the cornbread as it is expected they will, it will mean a big call for American corn and thus great profit will accrue to the growers of the middle West who have been unable to find a ready market for their crops thus far.

DEWEY NOW A CANDIDATE.

Admiral Announces His Desire to Become President.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: "Admiral Dewey has authorized the World to announce to the American people that after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not under any circumstances to run for the presidency is rescinded."

A World correspondent saw the admiral at his home Tuesday evening. Admiral Dewey said: "I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall only be only willing to serve them. Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress." Admiral Dewey did not state which party's nomination he would accept.

30,000 ON STRIKE.

Miners in the Pittsburgh Coal District Become Dissatisfied.

Thirty thousand miners in the Pittsburgh district struck on Tuesday. The strike grows out of general dissatisfaction over the scale of wages recently adjusted between the two coal trusts and the wage committee of miners. Both the river coal trusts, the Monongahela and the Pittsburgh coal companies, are tied up by the strike. The corporations have orders far ahead for all the coal they can mine, and the miners have the advantage. The miners say they will insist on a revision of the scale.

News of Minor Note.

Five persons were injured in a wreck at Cave City, Ky.

A number of Steve L'Hommiedieu's horses were injured in a wreck at Charlotte, N. C.

El Paso County Court, Colorado, granted a writ of habeas corpus to twenty minutes from the time the case was called.

The bubonic plague is primarily due to a specific organism or microbe of infinitesimal size—so small that probably 250,000,000 of them would be required to cover a square inch of surface.

English history will be taught no more in Chicago schools. Trustee Keating, a national libelarian president, secured the change, he says, most histories are biased in England's favor.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Hamilton of the Universal Church, Roxbury, Mass., has placed paid advertisements of his church in the street cars of Roxbury and in the cars of the Boston "D" road.

A million and a half yellow willow cuttings have been purchased by the Santa Fe Railroad company, to be planted on both sides of our main trunk west of Stockton, Cal., for a distance of eight miles, to protect the embankment from damage by floods.



CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the Porto Rican tariff bill on Tuesday by a vote of 40 to 31. The House entered upon consideration of the substitute for the Senate Hawaiian territorial bill under a special order. The debate was in committee of the whole, and only three of the six speeches were pertinent to the bill. Mr. Knox (Mass.), chairman of the committee on territories, delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of its passage. Mr. Robinson (Ind.) criticized a section in the bill, which, he said, continued in force labor contracts existing in Hawaii, denouncing it as legalizing a system of wage slavery. Mr. Morgan (N.Y.) spoke generally in support of the bill. Mr. Lane (Iowa), one of the Republicans who opposed the Porto Rico tariff bill, made a vigorous speech, reaffirming his position, and warning his Republican associates that the country would not support an unfair policy toward the Porto Rican people.

Peace was restored before the Senate convened on Wednesday and during the proceedings of the session there was only a reminder of the harsh language used just before adjournment Tuesday. The session opened with a lively and interesting discussion of the status of the Quay case, in the course of which Mr. Wolcott (Neb.) made a vigorous speech, and used Tuesday, disclaiming any intention of being offensive to anybody, least of all to his friend Mr. Lodge. The Colorado Senator made a vehement and eloquent appeal for early action upon the Quay case. He was supported by other friends of Mr. Quay, but was finally unable to take up the case Thursday, under the unanimous consent agreement made on March 16. In accordance also with that agreement the Spooner bill was made the unfinished business, thereby bringing the Philippine question to a direct issue in the Senate. In the House there was an exciting scene, the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with having been the author of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with having been the author of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel.

Mr. Gallinger presented an argument in the Senate on Thursday against the granting of Mr. S. Quay, as a Senator from Pennsylvania. He devoted the most

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Larson died last Saturday.

For RENT—A house on the Mortenson place. Julius Nelson.

Miss Annie Canfield is teaching in the Batterson district, in Frederic.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Miss Laura Simpson began her school in Beaver Creek, last Monday.

Dr. Woodworth succeeds himself as county physician for the ensuing year.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

L. Hewitt, of Osoda county, was in town over Sunday.

Notice Meyers' change of ad. this week. He has some bargains to offer you.

Miss May Blanshan began teaching in the Wilcox district, last Monday.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Blumenthal and Baumgart have a new ad. this week. It will pay you to read it.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, has nearly recovered from his severe illness.

Died—Sunday, April 8th, Clifford, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wilson, aged 8 months.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Chas. Osterman bought the pleasure home of Chas. Prieman, on Railroad street.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

E. Cobb and wife came down, Friday, from Maple Forest, to attend the Lecture.

Advised Letters—Joseph Lawler, Wm. McFadden, Miss Mayme Harrigan, A. L. Harlo.

S. S. Claggett and wife were called to Richmond, Mich., last Friday, by the death of his uncle.

Field peas and King corn at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Write Ideal Supply Co., Charlotte, Mich., for a set of Mrs. Potts Nickel plated Sad Irons, free of cost.

For SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Mrs. Rolla Brink and the baby started for home, Tuesday, and grandpa is inconsolable.

All kinds of garden seed at Salling, Hanson & Co.

The band will start up Monday night, for the night run, with a full crew.

A case of scarlet fever is reported in the family of John House in Maple Forest.

Miss Maria Kendrick began her second term of teaching in the Sherman School House, Maple Forest, last Monday.

Seed for the farm and garden in best quality only. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. N. Wilson, of Coldwater, who has come up into our pure air to rejuvenate her health.

Miss Margie McDougal completed her very pleasant visit here and started for home, last Monday. Her sister, Mrs. Benkelman, accompanied her as far as Saginaw.

All kinds of seed for the farm and garden at Salling, Hanson & Co.

J. J. Coventry, J. J. Niederer and B. Sherman were called to Detroit, Tuesday, as witnesses before the U. Grand Jury. They are not advised in what case.

Judge Coventry and family have shaken the mud of Maple Forest from their shoes, and are now welcome residents of the best town on earth.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

The last lecture of the course by Thos. McClary last Friday evening is pronounced one of the best of the year and was largely attended. May the good work be continued.

Rev. G. L. Guichard is attending the meeting of the Presbytery this week at Bay City and Mrs. Guichard is visiting at her old home in Pinconning.

Mammoth Clover, June Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet Seed, and Hungarian at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Ladies of Crawford Hive, No. 609 will hold a special meeting, Friday, April 13th, for practice.

The members of the Fire Department will meet at the Town Hall, Friday evening, April 13th.

H. Joseph returned from New York Monday and says we may look for a fine stock of goods to follow closely.

Holloway Buck of Maple Forest was in town, Monday and reports his wife improving nicely, from the injury received two months ago.

For SALE—A good work team, weighing about 2600. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire of J. M. Francis. ap54f

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church will give a Social and Supper at G. A. R. hall, Thursday evening, April 19th. Supper 25c; for children 10c. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Owing to the many contagious diseases in the surrounding towns the Health Officer would be greatly aided in his work if the citizens of Grayling would destroy or remove all animal, vegetable and other refuse as soon as the frost will permit.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that she has on hand for sale a complete line of hair goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to show to any one at her home on Cedar Street. feb15

There will be a hole in the ground in Grayling in a few days. The Grayling Improvement Co. has made a contract with a party who is now completing a well south, who will probably be here with his machinery this month, and they are going for oil, coal, salt or China, and will follow up either, if found.

Hon. L. G. Dufoe and J. E. Sylvester, of Alpena, wife in town, last Friday, visiting old friends and sizing up the political situation. Dufoe is always a welcome visitor whether he is a candidate for nomination or not. He received emphatic endorsement in his own and Montmorency county, and the delegates were instructed to vote for his nomination for Congress.

Tally another one for Grayling, and make it a big one. Salling, Hanson & Co. have purchased 14,000 acres of timbered land from David Ward, the forest king of Michigan, which will probably be manufactured here, and will add ten years at least to the business life of the place if there should be nothing else added. In view of this our people should secure the grist mill, as mentioned last week, and look for other enterprises to add to our prosperity.

The Board of Supervisors met Tuesday and elected F. P. Richardson of South Branch chairman, who appointed the following standing committees:

RULES.
Taylor, Deckrow and Love.
EQUADATION.
Love, Smith and Taylor.
COUNTY PRINTING.
Taylor, Love and Deckrow.
CLAIMS AND ACCOUNT.
Taylor, Love and Smith.
FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT.
Love, Taylor and Smith.
APPORTIONMENT.
Taylor, Smith and Love.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.
Deckrow, Taylor and Smith.
COUNTY BUILDINGS.
Smith, Love and Deckrow.
COUNTY ROOM.
Deckrow, Taylor and Smith.
CO. OFFICERS SALARY.
Love, Taylor and Deckrow.

Late Pupils.
The following pupils were late last week:
High School—Frank Pond, 2.
Grades 6 and 7—None.
Grade 5—Jerry Bigelow.
Grade 4—Ralph Collins.
Grade 3—Myrtle Persons.
Grade 2—None.
Grade 1—Johanna Hendrickson.

DELICIOUS.
Did you ever stop to consider what this word implies. If not here it is: Sweet or graceful to the senses; charming; exquisite; delightful; all of this and more is to be found in Vick's Ironclad Musk Melon. Cut one up for breakfast and its delightful taste and sweet aroma will create an atmosphere of unspeakable joy around the family board. Send for Vick's Garden and Floral Guide and learn all about this wonderful melon and thousands of other things in the vegetable and floral world. Write James Vick's Sons, Rochester N. Y.

Ralston
Breakfast Food
One cup cooks enough for five people

One cup RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD and 6 cups of boiling water—cost 3c.—will make a delicious breakfast in five minutes for five persons.

FOR SALE BY Claggett & Blair.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Millions Given Away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of helpless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, la grippe, and all throat, chest and lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Hon. H. H. Aplin was in town, last Thursday, looking after the interests of Mr. Crump, for the congressional nomination. "Tip" has been here so much in years past that he almost seems as one of us.

Spreads Like Wildfire.
When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood, and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist."

Frank Westover, of Bay City, was in town the last of the week, looking for gaps in the political fences of Col. Bliss. We think he was satisfied with the outlook as it is the general opinion here that Col. Bliss is all right.

A Horrible Outbreak
"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morganton, Tenn., but Buckner's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, sores, ulcers and piles. Only 25c at L. Fournier's.

For SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

That Throbbing Headache.
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

Notice.
Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.
SALLING, HANSON & Co.
ap54w

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Java Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

SPRING IS HERE!

Gentle Spring is here, and with it comes the time for taking our.....

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
to purify the blood and prevent diseases usually prevalent at this season of the year. \$1.00 for one hundred full doses, six-hundred full doses for \$5.00.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
AUDITOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Lansing, April 24 1900.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1899 and previous years and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or can celled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

ROSCOE D. DIX,
Auditor General.

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The best the world
produces.

The handsomest and most complete catalogue the house has ever issued, sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested—Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits.
Address
JAMES VICK'S SONS,
Rochester, N. Y.

Room! Room!

We must make room for our
New Spring Stock,

and to do so we offer our entire stock for less money than it can be bought for anywhere else. Below we will give you a few items:

Prints, worth 5, 6, and 7c, for	5c	Men's all wool Pants,	\$1.25
Brown Cotton, worth 6c & 7c,	5c	Men's Merino Under Shirts,	19c
Percales, 36 inches, for	8c	Men's Black Rib Overalls,	37c
Apron Gingham, only	5c	Men's Blue Overalls, from	35 to 45c
Cream Outing Flannel,	4c	Men's all wool \$8.00 Suits,	\$3.80
Toweling, worth 5c,	3c	Men's Cashmere Suits, all	
Ladies Fleece Underwear,	21c	wool, worth \$8.00, for	\$4.95
Children Fleece Underwear,	15c	Men's Beaver Overcoats,	\$3.65

We have no space to mention other Bargains, but every thing will go in proportion.
Remember the place.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—
Baumgart,
THE BIG

One Price For All Store

Purchasers in our line of goods, as Dry Goods, Fancy Clothing, Shoes, Rubbers, Ladies and Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps don't need to wait for sales to buy odds and ends to save money, we save you money at all times, and on all goods.

Goods purchased of us at our regular price is a saving of 25 per cent as goods are sold in other stores. If you have not found it out, it is your own fault; by trading with us you soon will.

We sell light prints at 4c per yard at all times.

We sell Silk Bosom Shirts at 50c at all times.

We sell the best Brillanteens at 75c at all times.

And our entire stock runs that way, at all times.

We are a Branch of Blumenthal & Imerman, manufacturers and jobbers of Clothing and Furnishing goods, of Detroit, Mich., and are in a position to sell you goods lower than any dealer. You will realize the fact by buying of us.

Respectfully Yours
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

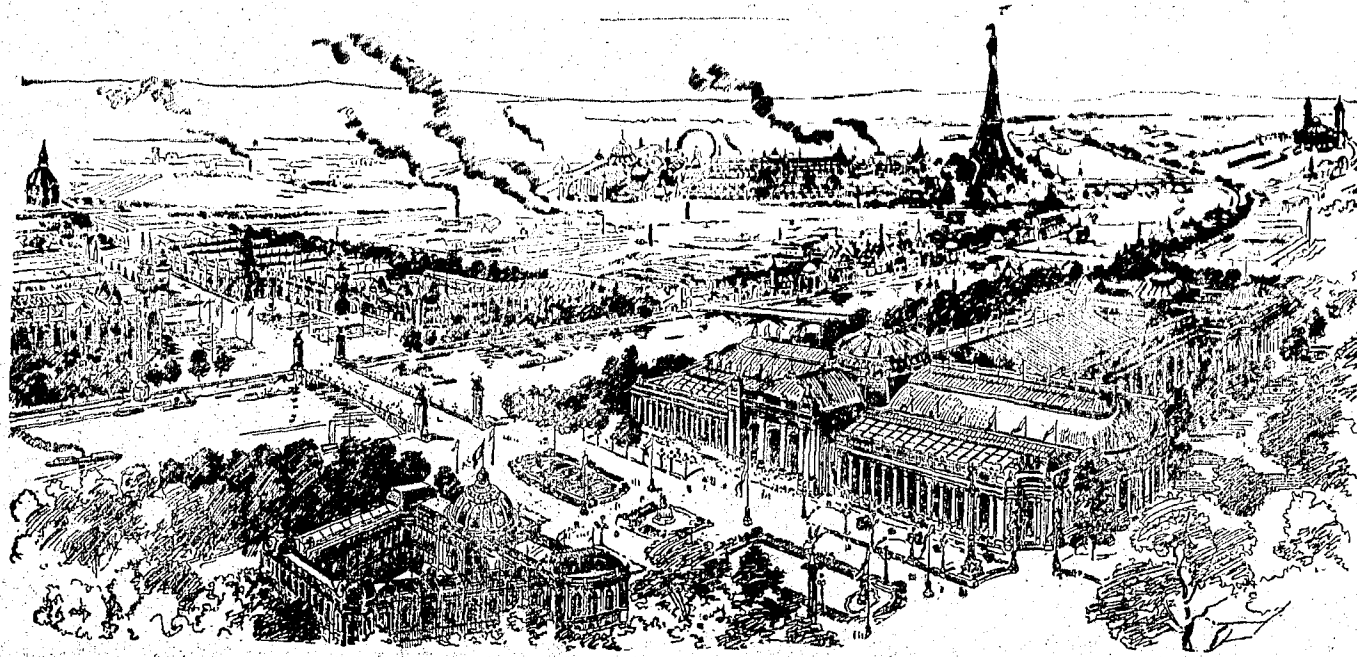
THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 2,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your one, fast and we will send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street
CHICAGO

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.



LAST OF THE "LONG HORNS."

Texas Stockman's Unique Contribution to the Paris Exposition.

Unique among the exhibits at the Paris Exposition will be the contribution of a Texas stockman, J. M. Doble, of Ramires, Live Oak County. His curiosity is the celebrated Doble steer, than which there will be no exhibit more remarkable and yet so characteristic of the Lone Star State.

The Doble steer is known throughout South and West Texas. He is the tough and graphic standard of measurement of the West Texas stockman. "Big as the Doble steer" is the hyperbole they use when describing a pair of horns. It is a hyperbole, for travel the wide plains over and another steer with a pair of horns such as has the Doble steer cannot be found. He is the last of the old tribe of monster

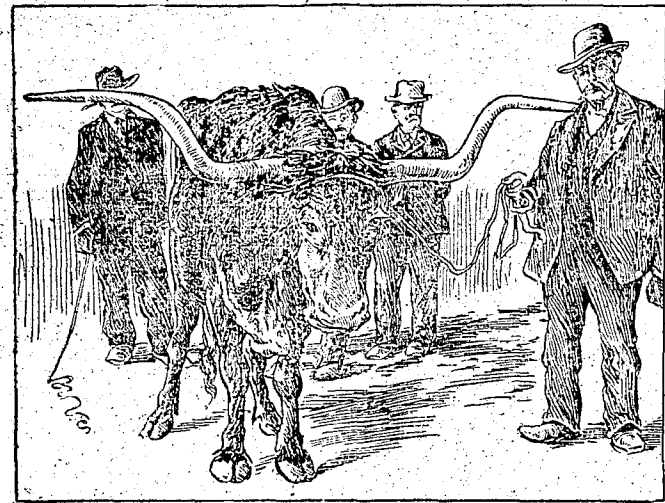
or something from South Water street, and—

"Blacksnake nothing, you old catapult. You want to get a new pair of glasses. That's nothing but a little crooked line of melted fat that leaked out of the street-repairer's kettle. Tame yourself and try not to get scared so easily as to break up the peace of the whole public with your elbows."

The old gentleman went away very quietly and did not look for his younger friend to resume his lecture upon self-taught courage.—Chicago Record.

Orange-Outang vs. Bur-lar.

Some two years ago a retired officer of the merchant service, living in the Rue d'Alsace, Paris, M. Duchesne, brought home an orange-outang from Borneo. Since growing to its full size the brute is a terror to the neighbors. Its master won't hear of its being



FAMOUS DOBLE STEER OF TEXAS.

horned cattle of the plains that gave Texas its additional nickname of "The Long Horn State." The steer measures 15 hands and weighs between 1,000 and 1,700 pounds. His enormous horns from point to point measure nine feet seven inches. The horns could easily be made to measure over 10 feet if taken off the steer, steamed, and straightened. When the steer is standing in a natural position on level ground the tip ends of his horns are fully six feet above the ground.

Time was, fifteen or less years ago, when the long horns were no curiosity in Texas, but to-day there are few reminders of the grand old herds that have been so closely interwoven with the history of the State. The steer in Paris will excite the wonder and command the admiration of all visitors to the world's great show.

HOW TO ACQUIRE

A Contempt for Danger and Coolness in Time of Peril.

An elderly man and one much younger, than he were walking along Fifth avenue a few days ago, moving in the direction of the depot. As they proceeded they conversed on the one topic which is now uppermost. The younger man had spoken of the dangers of war and said he thought that few of the enthusiastic recruits who were now spilling for a fight understood what it was to be actually face to face with death.

"Well," said the old gentleman with a deal of feeling manifested in his face, "I don't know about that. I am getting along toward the close of life, of course, and perhaps I may view it differently, being naturally expectant of dying before long. But as a fact, when I sit down to think it over, death does not seem such an awful thing after all. It is a mere episode. We have to face it some time—why not once as well as on other occasions? If people could only bring themselves to look upon these things in a proper light they would find that danger loses its power for ill and that peril need not make one afraid. What are these big guns which shoot destruction in time of war, slaying their thousands and their tens of thousands? Mere cylinders of steel and not to be dreaded. The thing is to teach one's self not to be afraid. You can acquire a contempt for danger just as you can acquire a language or a knowledge of astronomy. It is all training. I myself—"

At this very instant his glance fell upon the white surface of the pavement where he was about to set his foot. He seemed to stop in the middle of the motion, and leaped sideways, crying in an agonized voice:

"Look out! He'll strike you, and if he does you're gone! Heavens above! How did the reptile get upon a city pavement? Get out of my way!" He pushed over two women and three men a running away from the fatal spot, and climbed upon a flight of steps to watch while directing that somebody kill it.

"Kill what?" inquired a gruff man, who had been partially telescoped.

"Blacksnake! Venomous kind! Must have got here in a bunch of bananas

chained up, contenting himself with shutting the animal in his bed room before going out. This was done yesterday, but unfortunately for him, Nicolas Bargeur, alias "The Devourer," had determined to make a professional call at M. Duchesne's apartment with intent to burgle. Now as this illustrious character had only been three days at large after completing his ninth term of imprisonment, he was naturally unaware that such a pet as the orange-outang was tolerated in these particular rooms. Consequently, when the burglar was suddenly pounced upon by two hairy paws, he was somewhat surprised, and his screams soon brought help, with the result that M. Bargeur was drawn out of the room by his feet in a very ignominious fashion. He was taken to the infirmary, and it is reported that he has gone mad and now imagines himself to have been changed into an ape.—London Post.

Little Willie and Sister Grace. They cut pa's trousers down for me; I don't get holdin' new; I have to wear his old coats out, his old suspenders, too! His hats and shoes don't fit me, but I s'pose they will some day. And then they'll come to me instead of bein' thrown away!

My sister Grace is twenty-two And she can sing and play. And what she wears is always new— Not stuff that's thrown away! She puts on style, I tell you what! She dresses out of sight; She's proud and haughty and she's got A bean most every night.

I never get new things to wear; I'm just a boy, you see. And any old thing's good enough to doer up for me! Most everything that I've got on one day belonged to pa— When sister's through with her fine things she hands 'em up to ma! —Chicago Times-Herald.

Artificial Willow. One of the curiosities at Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's place, is a weeping willow made of copper, and so dexterously fashioned that at a distance it resembles a real tree. It is actually a shower bath, for by pressing a secret tap, a tiny spray of water can be made to burst from every branch and twig of the tree, to the discomfort of any who may be under it.

They Reward Domestic. When a German servant girl reaches her fortieth year in the employ of one family she is presented with a golden cross by Empress Augusta Victoria. Last year 144 of these crosses were distributed, only one of which went to a resident of Berlin.

Sensitive Gold-Weighing Machine. A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that a postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of two inches.

Nine people out of ten who inquire sympathetically, "Can I do anything?" do not mean it.

Actions speak louder than words. Lots of men never say die—but they all do it sooner or later.

BARB-WIRE TELEPHONE LINE.

Three Towns in Indiana Connected by Using Ordinary Fence Wires.

One of the most novel telephone systems in the world is the "barb-wire" line, which connects the Indiana towns of Anderson, Pendleton and Ingalls. It is fifteen miles in length. Its inventor, builder and sole owner, Cassius Alley of Pendleton, now has six subscribers at \$50 a year each. The time is not far distant when there will be tenfold this number. One clothing company at Anderson, with branch stores at Pendleton, and the Wagner glass works, with offices at Anderson and factory at Ingalls are using this barb-wire system in their business affairs exclusively. They use the line frequently. They can convert it into a private line by plugging so arranged that when one party is using the line he can cut out all others except in Mr. Alley's residence, which is used as a central station. Ordinary phones are used, with no special strength of battery and there is very little trouble with the line.

In constructing the line, Mr. Alley used the top strand of the barb-wire fence of the Big Four railroad, making the connections with the offices of his subscribers with ordinary telephone wire. In some instances where the posts had rotted it was necessary to paint the wire and posts with rubber paint to insulate the wire. This is fairly satisfactory and puts the line in shape to be used as well in wet weather as in any other time. The inventor expects to put in a newly invented form of glass insulator, which is very cheap and the only one yet found that can be used on a fence wire line.

On this line, wagon roads are crossed thirty-seven times and railroads six times. At these crossings the line is either carried through a gas-pipe conduit, with insulated wire or by building bridges, which is done by merely nailing a piece of timber fifteen feet long to the last fence post and extending high enough to allow clearance for traffic.

The whole line of fifteen miles was built at a cost of about \$100, and the outfit for each house, consisting of receiver, transmitter, battery, call, etc., costs not over \$10. The magnet bell call is used.

This barb-wire line is connected with the independent long-distance telephone line at Ingalls, and in this way Indianapolis and Greenfield may be reached by the users of Mr. Alley's system. The line has been in operation since December and has not been out of order except for a few hours, when a fast train on the railroad struck a cow, threw her body against a fence and broke the wire. A telephone communication, by this simple method, is placed within the reach of every community. Farmers who do not have regular telephone outfits and wires leading to their residences are supplied with a small

he could imitate the grass by some means he could elude the watchful sentries and make good his escape.

Through the aid of his convict friends he procured some pieces of burlap, and with the aid of some rope made them into a long coat that would cover him completely when lying on the grass. He then secured some wheat from the prison stable and sowed it on the first layer of his coat. He cast it down carefully at one end of the prison grounds, and watered it daily. In a few weeks the grass grew up through the sack coat, and before a great while the piece of burlap was conforming into a grassy lawn.

He was now ready to carry out his plans, and patiently waited an opportunity. At last he succeeded in getting his new contrivance across to the north-west of the prison, and in a few minutes was under his grassy coat.

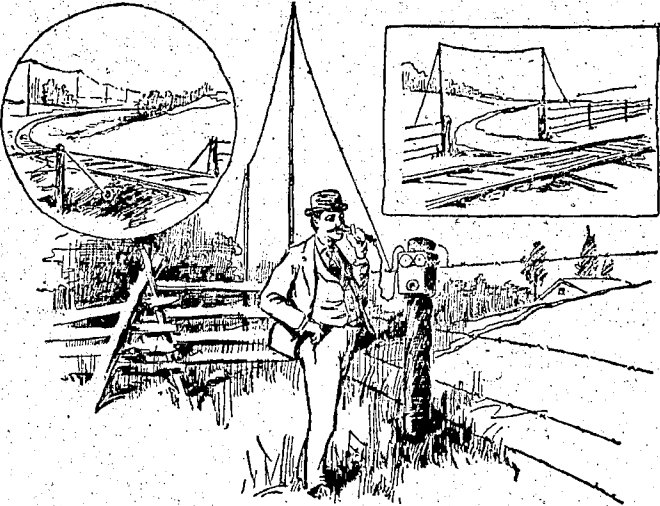
Slowly he crept along with the cleverness of a worm, and from all appearances success would crown his efforts. But his progress was too rapid and very soon he heard footsteps coming in his direction. The moving grass plot which was slowly making its way up the hillside soon came to a sudden standstill as the eye of a guard had noticed the grass growing and came to investigate the phenomenon. A kick in the ribs apprised Casey that his plan had been discovered. The guard took Casey and a red shirt now covers his breast.—San Francisco Call.

OTTO OF BAVARIA.

Remarkable Story of the Insane Monarch and His First Love.

The following remarkable story is related about the unhappy King Otto of Bavaria. This last week he ate almost nothing for some days, although his appetite is usually unimpaired. He sobbed, wailed and screamed unrelentingly for hours, and even became at times dangerous. One morning, however, his physician and a keeper cautiously pushed aside the heavy brocade curtain which divides their bedroom from that of the poor monarch and found him with tears running down his cheeks, gazing into a little silver case, the key to which King Otto wore on a steel chain round his neck.

As soon as the King perceived that he was watched he turned round and smiled so happily and naturally that the doctor, surprised, stepped nearer. Wearing the same joyful expression the King cried out to him: "Countess L. has passed a better night. She is now out of danger." He then carefully locked up the little silver box, which contained nothing but a few dried strawberries, and spent a very quiet day. He also enjoyed his dinner again. This is the other part of the story. In 1867 there was a merry picnic in a wood. Among the guests was the lovely seventeen-year-old Countess L., with whom the young Prince fell madly in love at first sight. He sat next to her



BARB WIRE FENCE TELEPHONE.

instrument at a very small cost. This little contrivance is so arranged that it can be attached to the main barb wire at any point and thus the farmer is enabled to call up his city merchant, or broker, or lawyer just as well as if he had the ordinary telephone equipment.

Prison Guard Was Interested in a Moving Grass Plot.

Green Casey, a convict at San Quentin, has won the admiration of all his fellow convicts at the prison for his novel contrivance he has invented in order to make his escape from the prison walls some time ago, and through Sheriff Langdon of Santa Clara County the story has leaked out.

Casey was a kind of trusty around the prison grounds, and while working in one of the grounds in the vicinity of the prison he took it into his head that he would like to escape, and was beginning to tax his mind as to the most advantageous way to suit his purpose. As he was strolling around on the green grass which grows in abundance around the prison an idea struck him that if

at lunch, paid her the greatest attention, and then disappeared with her into the wood. As the young people did not return, and it was getting late, the mother of the Countess became anxious, and sent men servants out in all directions. The culprits were found with their hats full of strawberries, which they were meekly eating. The next morning they were separated forever.

Prince Otto went with the King to Munich, and the youthful Countess was sent to the Convent of Miesericorde, where she has remained up to this day. During the few days throughout which the King had shown such unfavorable symptoms, the girl whom he had loved in his youth was really lying dangerously ill in her cell. Somehow or other how is not stated—the incurably insane monarch had become aware of the fact.—Berlin cable London News.

Possibilities in the South. If our Southern States alone were as densely settled as Germany they would have a population of over 100,000,000.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Burning of Owosso High School Building—Three Persons Killed and Others Badly Injured—Milan Young Man's Life Is Saved by Coin in His Pocket.

Two firemen and a school boy were killed at Owosso by falling walls. The high school building is in ruins. The loss is \$125,000. Fire was discovered in the building about 7 o'clock on a recent afternoon. The department responded quickly, but was unable to do effective work, the building being on an eminence and hard to get at with hose. Several streams were got into it, however, and the fire was quenched, but not before it had run the interior. When the fire was apparently subdued a large number of boys entered the building to look for books. The firemen warned them away, but they were slow to obey. About 4 o'clock one of the firemen saw a wall tottering and shouted to those in the building to get out from under. Before they could do so the wall fell, crushing Fred Ross and Edward Freed, firemen, and Frank Tucker, a boy. All three of them were killed. Will Ross, Zene Ross and Charles Beatty, firemen, fell three stories with debris, and were fatally injured. Frank Davis, Frank Rutledge and Solomon Vogel, school boys, after books were struck out by falling timbers. They crawled from the debris and jumped through windows into the basement. They are badly injured, but may recover.

Coin Saves His Life. The other evening while on his way to a party, at a point three miles in the country south of Milan, Ernest D. Denton was held up by three men and robbed. One man grabbed his horse and two others covered him with revolvers. He gave them what money he had, which was a small sum, and then the robbers spoke of taking his watch, when Denton hit his horse with the whip and got away. When the horse started the men shot twice at him, one bullet going through his coat sleeve, and the other striking a coin in his vest pocket and glancing off. This saved his life. A reward is offered for the capture of the men.

Book Dealer Burns "Saphos." Several days ago two estimable young women of Ann Arbor visited the news room of Francis Stoffer and each purchased a copy of "Sapho" on the recommendation of Stoffer. A few days later Stoffer gathered together all the unsold copies of the book that he had, carried them into an alley near the opera-house where a week ago the play "Sapho" was presented and set fire to them. He then returned to his store and put up a sign reading that he had no more "Sapho" books for sale.

State News in Brief. A wheat failure is predicted in Berrien County this spring.

Gov. Pingree has designated April 27 as Arbor day.

The fourth class postmasters of Montcalm County will form a league.

Twenty new houses are needed at Berrien Springs to accommodate late newcomers.

Almoner Whitehead, a prominent citizen of Birmingham, was severely injured by a fall from a tree.

Oliver Deaudin of Newberry is dead as a result of injuries received while unloading logs at Dollarville.

Farmers in Sanilac County who own sandy lands propose to experiment in the raising of tobacco this season.

Elio Byles, aged 14, son of a prominent business man at Orion, fell under a train of cars and is seriously injured.

Fred Scott, chief operator of the Bell Telephone Co. at Eaton Rapids, was seriously injured by a pole rolling over him.

The Saginaw Suburban Railway Co. has asked Flint Council for a franchise. The company claims that it intends to build between Bay City and Flint this summer.

James Bryant, a drover and farmer, was losing timber on a railroad car at Akron, when the car broke. The block struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

Charles Russell, a member of the Richmond bank robbery gang who turned State's evidence, has been acquitted in Indiana on a charge of stealing diamonds. He will return to Kalamazoo.

During the past six months relief has been given to 149 families comprising 498 persons in Lenawee County. The total cost was \$2,417, of which \$1,921 was for fuel and \$497 for food.

The high price of lumber has influenced a great many farmers in Oakland County to dispose of what timber they have and as a result there is considerable activity in the portable sawmill business.

The resolutions adopted by the State Christian Endeavor convention, endorsed the Tenth region, Ohio, Huron and Fairly Altar movements, and declared for total abstinence among Christian Endeavorers.

G. F. Holsington's new hotel, the third in the village of Elsie, is about ready to open for business. As a result of the recent charter election he will run a bar in connection, the first in the village in six years.

The Union City Council sent a committee of three members to Vicksburg to inspect the water works and electric lighting systems at the latter place. Union City has voted \$8,000 to be spent in improvements to its lighting plant.

Manager Brady of the Sapho company, which was not allowed to play at Kalamazoo two weeks ago, has presented a bill to that city for \$5,000 damages. Manager Bush of the Academy of Music presented a claim for a like amount.

In Circuit Court at Ann Arbor, Bert Ellis, one of the Ellis estate heirs, filed a petition for the removal of Executor Gerner on several grounds, among which is set forth that he is physically unable to care for the estate.

Nearly \$1,000,000 additional of personal property will be placed on the assessment rolls at Port Huron this year. Tax Commissioner Freeman highly compliments the assessors in the event of the election of review not standing by the work of the assessors. Mr. Freeman says the commission will step in and make a final review.

Robert Shorkey of New Baltimore, one of the four young men charged with breaking into a Grand Trunk freight car on the night of Dec. 5 last, has been convicted.

The University School of Music Building Association at Ann Arbor has elected these officers: President, J. D. Ryan; vice-president, Moses Sealb; secretary, Harry Douglas; treasurer, Octavius Elmer Bach.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of Judge Stone of Marquette, declaring invalid the Negronce taxes of 1893, which was tried in the Circuit Court a year ago. The amount involved is about \$25,000.

Vetter Tallman of Alamo committed suicide by hanging.

The Page wire fence factory at Adrian has started up full blast.

The new condensed milk factory at Uby will be opened May 1.

Frank Decker of Bourret killed a 400-pound bear one day recently.

Charles Joy, a farmer of Isco township, committed suicide by hanging.

Joseph L. Langevin, who took a dose of carbolic acid at Bay City, is dead.

Dr. Berry, a prominent physician at Romeo, will remove to Mt. Clemens.

The Methodist parsonage at Rice Creek burned. Loss \$1,200, insurance \$350.

The coal miners of Bay County have commenced on the eight-hour day basis.

The residence of Loren Babcock at Chelsea was gutted by fire. Insurance \$4,000.

A big match factory will be located at Grand Rapids, giving employment to 150 people.

The Vicksburg high school has been placed on the approved list of the State normal school.

Thirty new dwellings and four two-story brick blocks will be built at Durand this year.

Oscar Fry, a market gardener at Adrian, committed suicide while despondent because of poor health.

Eighteen marriage licenses were issued in Calhoun County in March and ten divorce suits were begun.

The school board at North Adams has \$800 tied up by the failure of Patterson's private bank in that village.

A. J. Ide, an electrician at St. Joseph, has received word that his father, before his death, willed him \$20,000.

Hillsdale has lost another industry, the local hoop and barrel heading factory having removed to Ashley, Ind.

Prof. F. D. Miller has been retained as principal of the Burlington schools for the coming year at an increased salary.

Joseph Smith, a brakeman on the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railroad, fell under his train at Harvard and was killed.

Daniel Barr, while oiling machinery in the Guelph Patent Cash Co.'s factory at Honor, was caught in the machine and killed.

Miss Elsie Delamater won the Muskegon high school oratorical contest, and will represent Muskegon in the district contest.

In a freight wreck on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad near Devil's Lake five cars were demolished and the road blocked six hours.

John Anderson of Graylag was struck by a train on the Manistee and Northwestern Railroad at Manistee and instantly killed.

The farm residence of Oliver Anderson, located just west of Cheesburg, burned. Only a few articles of furniture were saved. Loss \$1,600.

A camp of Royal Neighbors, auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen of America, has been instituted at Vicksburg with twenty charter members.

The \$25,000 needed to clear the Kalamazoo Y. M. C. A. from debt and save their building has all been raised and with \$2,000 to spare.

Durand's marshal refuses to enforce an ordinance providing for the licensing of dogs and establishing a dog pound which went into effect March 1.

George Anderson, a woodman at Manistee, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He had been drinking heavily.

Laboring men at Port Huron who were not affiliated with any labor union have formed a Federal Union; a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Rev. F. A. Strough of Little Falls, N. Y., a noted traveler and lecturer, has accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegan.

The Port Huron Salt Co., recently organized, is negotiating for the establishment of salt blocks at Cayuga Lake, N. Y., and one in Kansas. The company will run counter to the salt trust.

The Port Huron Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is considering the advisability of having a farmers' elevator as an inducement for the farmers to bring their grain to that city.

There was presented to the postmaster at Allegan recently a draft of the United States Postoffice Department which was 45 years old. It bears date of Nov. 5, 1855. It had been lost for many years. The person to whom it was drawn is dead.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has awarded contracts for a new union depot in Grand Rapids, to be completed this season, at a cost exceeding \$100,000. The Port Huron and Michigan Central will also use the building.

The regular State convention of the People's party of Michigan will be held at Grand Rapids Tuesday, May 1, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the regular national convention of the People's party to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 9.

Francis P. Bogardus is dead, aged 63 years. He was one of the most prominent men of Ypsilanti, and had held the offices of city treasurer, justice of the peace, alderman, mayor and postmaster. His term in the last named office expired in February of this year.

A dramatic scene occurred in Oakwood, near Detroit. A woman with flaming red hair stood in the center of the road wrapped in a long cloak. There was a determination in her eyes as she nervously awaited the approach of a team hauling a load of wood and a man, evidently a farmer, seated on it. The man attempted to whip up the horses as he reached the woman, but she ran beside the wagon and ruined blow after blow across the man's face and shoulders with a whip she had taken from under her cloak. She said the man had insulted her.

Colin Cameron, a Grand Trunk brakeman, after coupling the engine of his train in the Sarnia tunnel yards, stepped directly in front of an approaching train and was instantly killed.

Dr. Leonard, president of the normal school system, will heretofore conduct the State teachers' examinations, examining and certifying teachers for the right to grant teachers' certificates to their graduates, and examine physiology text books to determine whether or not they comply with the law in regard to setting forth the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

Skunk hunting has been a money making business in Sanilac County for some time. The skins bring high prices.

The Schoolcraft and Vicksburg high schools debated the question, "Resolved, That prohibitory legislation is not the solution of the trust problem." Schoolcraft won on the negative side of the question.

Louise M. Perkins, the 14-year-old daughter of the Rev. F. M. Port, was hit by a snowball thrown by a schoolboy three weeks before. The ball hit her in the spine and caused many so serious that the doctor says she had better be covered from the neck she would have been a helpless idiot.



STATE SUPREMACY.

It appears that the action of the Supreme Court in declaring a single section of the tax law unconstitutional, as it did recently in the case of the Citizens Savings Bank against the auditor general, is likely to cause the department a large amount of work and occasion the repayment to holders of State tax deeds of a large sum of money. A tax title dealer said the other day that the decision would make the big balance in the State treasury look like thirty cents, as the holders of the deeds which are invalid will be entitled to a return of their money. The section of the law declared void is No. 143 of act 229, of 1897. The section was designed to act as a statute of limitation and to bar owners of property from disputing in any way the validity of a sale, under which their property had been sold unless question was raised within six months after service of the notice of purchase. The court does not touch the question as to the right of the Legislature to pass such a statute of limitations, but the decision is based on the ground that there are provisions in section 143 which are directly antagonistic to its spirit. The effect of the decision will be that where notices have been served, property owners will have the same right to make defense that they would have had if the law had never been passed. Deeds which have been held back waiting for the decision will now be returned to the auditor general for cancellation and refunding.

Labor Commissioner Cox has compiled the result of interviews with 102 real estate dealers in various sections of the State. Ninety-five of these report real estate more active than one year ago. Only three report a decline in business. The average increase in values reported is 15 per cent. More than two-thirds of the dealers report increased sales. Business confidence and lower interest rates are the reasons assigned for increased activity, as are better prospects for agriculture, the sugar beet industry and mining. The largest sales are in farm lands. The registration of deeds of thirty-four counties report an average of 34 per cent fewer mortgages recorded in 1899 than the year previous, while thirty-six counties report an increase of 12 per cent. The greatest decrease has been in farm mortgages. In the matter of mortgages discharged the reports are even more encouraging. Fifty-four registrars report an average of 21 per cent more discharged last year than in 1898, while only eleven report a less number discharged. Interest paid on mortgaged property has gradually decreased.

State Superintendent Hammond of the department of public instruction has been devoting considerable attention recently to the subject of manual training, and he has now issued a circular on the subject. The principal idea of the circular is that over 90 per cent of the working population of the United States earn their living by their hands, and that therefore the body should be "trained in the public schools as well as the mind. The last census shows that the intellectual pursuers, which are those of clergyman, lawyer, lecturer, physician, author, teacher, editor and reporter, were followed by 32,426 persons in the State of Michigan, while the pursuits requiring the exercise of manual labor were followed by 714,555 persons; and it is argued that the interest of the larger number are many times greater than those of the more or less professional class.

The Supreme Court has decided a case involving the question of control of Catholic Church property which has been pending in that tribunal since last October. Bishop Foley filed a petition to restrain certain of his people from building on land owned by him as bishop. The answer denied his ownership and claimed by the bishop that the land was for their particular church society. The court holds that the regulations of the church gave the bishop complete dominion over the church property and whether this provision be wise or equitable it is upon such a trust that the defendants must rely. Having failed to justify their acts under this alleged trust, the bishop is held to have a right to insist that his possession of the property be not disturbed.

The State tax commissioners have evidently abandoned the idea of taxing savings deposits since the recent decision on that subject. Banks had been proposed on which property owners were required to make oath as to "money in bank or on deposit, either in national, commercial, savings or private banks, trust companies, or with any other person or persons." After a meeting of the tax commission held in Detroit the other day the auditor general was wired not to send out the blanks containing the above question. New blanks have now been printed and the only reference to the subject of money is as follows: "All moneys on hand or in your possession or in your control or in any safety deposit vault." It will be seen that the question of deposits is wholly eliminated.

I. H. Butterfield and Prof. L. R. Taft of the Agricultural College have secured a flock of sixty Angora goats and will try the experiment of raising them in Michigan. There are said to be no flocks in the State, and the experiment will be an interesting one to stock breeders.

Former Insurance Commissioner Campbell states that, as the result of the decrease of rates, a total of \$40,500,000 more fire insurance was carried in Michigan last year than in 1898, and at a cost of \$12,000 less than the previous year.

The Supreme Court has denied the application of Fred Wass, a barber at Benton Harbor, to compel the new State barbers' commission to grant him a certificate. Wass had not been engaged in the business in Michigan for two years prior to the enactment of

THE VILLAGE SUGARSMITH.

Under a spreading maple tree
The sugarman stands.
A fire-looking man is he,
With large and grumpy hands.
For he tends a stove that covers
quite
Four acres of his lands.

His hair and beard are all untrimmed,
His face is like the tan.
His brow is wet with dew and sweat,
He eats when he can;
And his pants he watches like a hawk,
For he trusts not boy or man.

Day in, day out, the season through,
You can hear him puff and blow.
You can see him tote his heavy pails
With both hands; to and fro,
Like a boy who waters the elephant
When he wants to see a show.

And children coming home from school
Look wistfully through the fence,
And hang around that sugar camp
Until they are driven thence.
For they thirst to swig the maple juice
With a longing most intense.

Toiling, boiling, sugaring,
On through the week he goes.
Each evening sees a task begun
That morning doesn't close.
He grabs his buckets and prepares
For one more day's woes.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my old-time
friend!
The world cannot galsify
That your big iron pot turns out
Straight goods, though, well-a-day!
'Tis precious little from your pot
That ever comes our way.

HAUNTED BY A TELEGRAPH MESSAGE

Dick Ramsey and I had gone West to
make our fortunes. What that means
none but an Eastern boy who has tried
it can tell.

We roughed it together, sometimes
faring well when we happened to fall
into the camp of a hospitable Westerner,
but more often tramping it from vil-
lage to village looking for the work
which was never found and wondering
when we should strike our "streak" of
luck.

Finally we separated, Dick to take
the position of station agent at Lake-
ville, a new settlement. I to go to Riv-
erdale, ten miles beyond, to hold a sim-
ilar position. We could talk by wire,
but we found that further communi-
cation would be impossible, for we were
well tied down, and, after our separa-
tion, did not see each other again.

Dick was a gentle sort of fellow, one
of those dreamers who never get on in
a worldly way, but the dearest compan-
ion imaginable. I missed him terribly
for a while, but his occasional talk at
the wire told me he was alive and well.

One afternoon there came a frantic
call at the wire, and I hurried to the
instrument to hear Dick tapping off the
words that the express train had been
delayed and to hold the "runaway" due
at the station ten minutes later, until I

heard from him. Directly after the
message came the line "Express train
in sight. Something wrong. Stand by."
I waited a full minute, then came
Dick's familiar tap-tap: "Express
is being run by strange hands. They
have stopped at this station. Send re-
lief."

There was a second's silence; then,
before I could dash the alarm along
the line, the tapping began again. It
ran: "Everything all right. Good-
bye."

I signaled for him to repeat the mes-
sage, and again came the words: "Ev-
erything all right. Good-bye."

I held the instrument in my hand and
debated with myself upon my course
of conduct. I did not want to need-
lessly send the alarm along the line.
On the other hand, why had Dick sent
his first message? I touched the in-
strument and asked: "Is everything all
right, Dick?" And the answer came
back: "Everything is all right."

It did not seem at all like Dick's
touch, but I laid it to nervousness and
quieted my fears while I waited for the
"runaway."

I recalled that Dick had told me over
the wire the previous evening that the
"runaway" would have a large sum of
money aboard, which it was to transfer
to the express at his station.

When the "runaway" came up I no-
ticed the engineer that the express was
waiting for him at Lakeville, and I also
casually mentioned that the alarm had
come from there; but that afterward I
had received a message that all was
well.

Seemed disturbed, and advised me
to repeat the story to the United States
Marshal aboard, which I did, with the
result that the train pulled out of the
station prepared for emergencies,
though neither they nor I thought any-
thing of the hasty message that had
been flashed to me.

Ten minutes later the message came
over the wires from Lakeville: "Found
train in charge of highwaymen. Dick
Ramsey murdered at instrument. Ob-
ject was to rob the runaway," but we
overpowered them after a desperate
struggle. Notify the stations along the
line to send relief.

This, in brief, was the story of the
death of Dick Ramsey, and after I had
seen him laid away in the graveyard at
Lakeville I picked up my goods and
journeyed further on, for I could not
remain so near the scene of my old
friend's death.

Well, strange things happen, and
after I had found a position with the
same company fifty miles away I was
assigned back to Lakeville.

I found the village grown into a set-
tlement of very fair size and the simple
little station replaced by a very pre-
tentious one, while the humble little
churchyard, where they had buried
poor Dick Ramsey, was gay with flow-
ering shrubs, and spires of marble lift
of themselves here and there among
the trees. Dick's grave was still

marked by the rude cross I had placed
over it.

Well, in the duties of my new pos-
ition I am afraid I forgot Dick, and for
weeks at a time I never thought of the
mound behind the church, and the poor
fellow who had come with me from
home and whose joys and sorrows had
been mine for so long.

In Dick's place at the instrument
there sat an honest little chap and as-
sisting him was another lad, for the
station at Lakeville now boasted half
a dozen employees.

High above the station, on a bluff
that commanded the finest view of the
town, was the home of the president of
the company, a man who had fought his
way up and now boasted his mil-
lions.

The president was a tall, dark man
with stern features, but a kind heart,
and often I watched him with envy as
he alighted from his private car and
entered the handsome victoria which
carried him behind his spanking black
team to his home on Lakeville heights.

Often the president did not go up to
the city, and on these occasions he
wired me on his private line, and I
wired to the city for him.

One day, chancing to sit at the in-
strument, there came a call on the pres-
ident's wire and responding I received
this message: "Let me know if the
road is clear."

A minute later I called up his private
wire and tapped: "The road is clear."
"All right," came back the answer.

It was a simple enough message, but
it set my pulses throbbing. Mechan-
ically I touched the button and repeated
the message. "The road is clear," and
immediately came back the words, "All
right."

I sat at the instrument like a man in
a dream and my thoughts were with
Dick, who had sat at the same spot
five years before and had touched that
same instrument. What was there in
that reply that so fascinated me? Or
was it the anniversary of poor Dick's
death that made me so fanciful?

That afternoon the president came
down to the station on business. He
must have seen me watching him, for
he shifted his position uneasily and
nervously handled the instrument. I
may say that he was an expert opera-
tor, and preferred telegraphing his mes-
sages to writing them.

As I watched him I remembered
hearing the strange story of his rise.
How from an operator on a distant
road, he had suddenly become a stock-
holder, a director, and finally the presi-
dent of the road; and how his wealth
and holdings were known far and wide.

He seemed ill at ease that day, and I
withdrew my eyes and busied myself
elsewhere; but more than once he
caught me looking at him.

Twice that day the president drove
down to the station and slowly he
drove home again as though he were
disturbed about something. The third
time he came it was almost dark, and
I heard him send his coachman home,
telling him that he would follow soon
on foot.

For half an hour the president busied
himself around the station, a most un-
usual thing for him; and when he
finally took leave it was to walk hur-
riedly away in the direction of the
churchyard, a journey which I often
took myself.

Scarcely knowing what I was doing,
I pulled my cap over my eyes and
started after him. What excuse I
would make if he turned and saw me
I knew not. I only understood that
some force was pulling me onward and
that some force was taking me over the
same road and in the very footprints of
President Greydon of the Lakeville and
Laska Railway.

To my surprise he turned the corner
as he reached the church, and plodding
his way past it, opened the gate which
led into the churchyard and slowly
wended his way among the graves.

Through the narrow paths we went,
he the substance, I the shadow, close
after him.

When, horror of horrors, he stopped!
And, my God, he bent over Dick Ram-
sey's grave. Lower and lower he sunk
until he was upon his knees and his
hands were spread out upon the sod.

In the uncertain light of the rising
moon I could see that he threw back
his head and his face was drawn and
deadly white, and that his lips were
moving.

I must have stepped upon a twig, for
a sound betrayed me, springing to his
feet, he turned and faced me, not ten
feet away.

With a cry of rage, he sprang toward
me. "So you followed me," he cried
fiercely between his teeth; "you de-
fied my steps."

He was a powerful man, but in the
struggle which followed I easily man-
aged him and had him pinioned, white
and panting. "Do not add another
murder," I said, fiercely, "to that of
Dick Ramsey."

"How did you know?" he whispered.
"I recognized your hand upon the
wire. I was the agent at the next sta-
tion when you took Dick's place—you
remember—five years ago—to-day?"

"Oh, God, yes!" he cried. "Shall I
ever forget? When I had to come to
this, cursed place to live I thought it
might disappear after a while. But it
grows stronger every day. I live with
it, see it, hear it; that poor fellow—all
the time. Yet I had to do it or be
killed. There was a gang of us. Oh,
oh!" he cried, and, breaking down ut-
terly, the proud president of the road
buried his face in his hands.

It was a strange scene, we two there
in the moonlight, the accuser and ac-
cused, he trembling, I reverent.

"I tried to lead a better life," he con-
fessed, "and, on my gains, I succeeded
well. But, oh! the misery of these
years. I thought to-night if I could
see his grave and pray upon it I might
be forgiven and have rest." His eyes
sought the spot where poor Dick lay
with crushed skull.

"What are you going to do?" I asked,
after we had stood there in silence.

"Give myself up, now, I suppose,"
said he; "there is no other way."

The next day the whole country was
ringing with the strange confession of
President Greydon. He made a clean
breast of it all so manly and sincere
in his repentance that nobody was
sorry when his sentence was placed at

a term of imprisonment instead of the
death penalty which is summarily
dealt out to criminals in the newest of
the Western towns, Columbus Dis-
patch.

MAKING ICE AT HOME.

How'd You Like to Be the Ice-man and Have
Women Treating You Thus?

It was time for the frozen pudding,
and the frozen pudding didn't appear.
The hostess talked on nervously,
the guests seconded her efforts by brilliant
sallies and elaborate unconsciousness,
the best being only a man, trans-
gressed every written and unwritten
law of etiquette by asking a pertinent
question.

"My dear," he inquired gently, "what
is the matter with the next course?"
"Well, if you must know," answered
his wife, with a flushed face and
scarcely veiled asperity, "the ice hasn't
quite finished freezing!"

The husband looked amazed and
mystified. All the other men in the
company followed suit. But the wo-
men rose one and all to the occasion
nobly and trifled out merrily in chorus.
"Oh! Do you do it too?" they all
cried.

"I've done it every winter for five
years," a single voice separated itself
from the others by exclaiming.

"I've done it for nine," a second
voice proclaimed proudly.

"I never think of buying ice in cold
weather," this from a third.

The men looked more mystified than
ever.

"I don't want to seem too curious,
ladies," spoke up the host meekly,
after a moment or two, "but what
have you all done for so long?"

"Made ice for ourselves," cried the
women in chorus again.

A whole chapter of amusing stories
and anecdotes followed, in the course
of which the frozen pudding made its
appearance was eaten, followed by the
dessert and coffee, and forgotten.

The first time I thought of making
ice," said the first speaker, "my ice
box was just out, and I had only a
solitary 85 bill to last me nearly a
week. I kept house on an allowance
at that time, and my other supplies
were very low also. It was a bitter
cold morning, and as I waited for the
ice-man to come up the back stairs with
his little hump of chilliness a brilliant
idea occurred to me. I paid him cash
for the portion of ice I took that day,
and the same evening I went to work
with an old tin blent box and a pail
of water. I poured the water into the
box and set it out on the fire escape.
Next morning it was frozen solidly,
of course, and I didn't buy any ice that
day or the next. In fact, I've never
bought any since just as long as the
thermometer registers freezing weather."

"I used an old wooden box, with
heavy wrapping paper folded inside,
double, to keep the water from leaking
out of the corners of the box until it
began to freeze," said another woman.

"And I find an oval dish, pan, the
best," explained another.

"And I," the woman who now ex-
pressed herself so in a voice fairly
tremulous with pride, "I have had a
tin box made on purpose, just the
shape and size of my ice box. You
haven't any idea how well it works.
My ice-man knows I get ice from some-
one besides himself, but he's never
been able to find out where or how."

Consequently he doesn't dare to laugh
right out, as he would if he knew the
truth."

"My ice-man knows the truth, all
right enough," laughed a merry look-
ing woman at the other end of the ta-
ble. "The fire escapes on our building
look too funny for anything, all cov-
ered with boxes and pans and all sorts
of contrivances for holding water these
days. The ice-man jokes us all about
it, too, when we have to call him in,
but it's no use. Everybody in our
building got the economy streak in the
worst form long ago, when first the
talk of hard times began, and we've
been doing our own freezing ever
since."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Napoleon's Clean Linen.

It is pleasant to learn, if one has
Napoleon I. on the hero list, that he
had very dainty habits in personal
matters, that he was fastidiously
clean in his person, according to an ar-
ticle in a French contemporary, and
poured eau de cologne into the water
he washed in, then sponged his head
with the perfume and finally poured
the remainder of the contents of the
flask over neck and shoulders. He was
also extravagantly fond of clean
linen, and during his campaign had
relays of it sent to different places. In
those days it did not cost a farm to
have "starched things" laundered, for,
in accordance with a famous laundress in
Paris, the Emperor's linen for one
wash amounted to 350 pieces, and cost
only a trifle over \$20. This strikes an
American as very reasonable. But His
Majesty never wore any article but
once, and as he always undressed him-
self without aid from his valet, his gar-
ments were literally "cast" to the four
corners of the room. Napoleon's bill
for eau de cologne, however, exceeded
the washwoman's by a large majority.
Well, anyhow, I'm relieved to
learn that the Little Corporal was this
much a dude. Some of his predecessors
in the Tuilleries were not blessed
with such excellent habits, if history
is to be relied upon.—Boston Herald.

Long Lived Whales.

Some light was thrown, a few years
ago, upon the subject of the vitality of
whales by finding one of these animals
in Behring Sea, in 1890, with a "tog-
gle" harpoon head in its body bearing
the mark of the American whaler
Montezuma. That vessel was engaged
in whaling in Behring Sea about ten
years, but not later than 1874. She
was afterward sold to the government,
and was sunk in Charleston harbor
during the Civil War to serve as an
obstruction. Hence, it is estimated the
whale must have carried the harpoon
not less than thirty-six years.—Popu-
lar Science Monthly.

The Transvaal was an unknown
land, so far as European knowledge
or influence went, prior to the year
1820.

THE IDAHO TROUBLE.

DEMOCRATS WILL FAIL TO MAKE IT A NATIONAL ISSUE.

The Attempt Has Been Nullified Main-
ly Through Gov. Steunenberg, Him-
self a Democrat—Chief Objection to
Free Trade with Porto Rico.

The efforts that have been made to
develop a national issue in the line of
anti-militarism out of the use of United
States troops in suppressing the rioting
in connection with the Cœur d'Alene
mining strike have been nullified main-
ly through the mainly stand of Gov.
Steunenberg, of Idaho. Gov. Steunen-
berg is a Democrat and a member of a
labor union. When the trouble between
union and non-union laborers in the
mining districts developed into a riot
the Governor called upon the President
for troops to aid in the restoration of
peace. He represented that the rioting
which the state authorities were
unable to suppress. Under the constitu-
tion, which guarantees government
protection to the lives and property of
citizens in every State in the Union, it
was President McKinley's duty to aid
in restoring peace in Idaho, once he had
been convinced that the State authori-
ties were unable to cope with the exist-
ing disturbances. That was the ex-
tent of the President's connection with
the affair.

The United States troops co-operated
with Gov. Steunenberg and no mild
measures were used. Scores of rioters
were arrested and kept in confinement
until all danger of further lawlessness
was at an end. The United States
troops were kept on duty only until
Gov. Steunenberg could secure trust-
worthy men to take their places as
guards, but as the sympathies of in-
habitants of the mining regions were
almost unanimously with the striking
miners who had been responsible for
the rioting this was not an easy mat-
ter. The troops were retained for sev-
eral weeks after the war department
had requested their release at the
earliest possible moment.

Naturally there was resentment
among the strikers and their friends in
Idaho that their plans for intimidating
the mine owners and non-union miners
had failed, and the presence of the
troops was bitterly inveighed against
as an invasion of State rights, militar-
ism, etc. Of course the matter found
its way into politics, and in the course
of time a Congressional investigation
was instituted. The investigation is
still going on, but it has proceeded far
enough to show the emptiness of the
hopes of the Democrats toward making
any political capital out of it.

Gov. Steunenberg, in his exhaustive
testimony, has from first to last taken
the responsibility for summoning the
troops to Idaho, for their retention and
for everything they did while on duty
there. He insists that the reign of an-
archy in the mining regions could never
have been controlled without the
troops; that he retained their services
no longer than was absolutely neces-
sary and that no other measures than
the vigorous ones he adopted would
have resulted in the eventual restora-
tion of order. He declares that he
would resort to the same expedients
again if the same conditions should
arise.

In the light of the testimony of the
Democratic Governor of Idaho and his
own positive assumption of the re-
sponsibility for the reign of "militar-
ism" in Idaho the Democratic hopes for
making capital out of the unpleasant
state of affairs there last fall have been
summarily disposed of.—Sioux City Journal.

The Duty of Republicans.
When the operation of the McKinley
tariff and other notable acts of Republi-
can legislation during the Presidency
of Benjamin Harrison had brought
about a high degree of prosperity
throughout the country, many Republi-
cans became so sanguine that the peo-
ple would support the administration in
a succeeding Presidential election
that they neglected their political duty,
took no active part in the cam-
paign, and trusted to the common sense
of the voters to re-elect President Har-
rison. The result was a sweeping
Democratic victory, the enactment of
the Wilson tariff and a period of indus-
trial depression and financial disaster,
from the effects of which we have not
yet fully recovered.

The warning of that experience
should be enough to rouse Republicans
to action at this juncture. Once more
we have had an administration of pro-
tection and sound money. Once more
the factories have been busy, work and
wages have been abundant, and a gen-
eral prosperity pervades all classes of
the population. Once more every pros-
pect of the time promises a sure Re-
publican victory at the elections. Once
more there is every temptation to Re-
publicans to look upon the contest as a
foregone conclusion not worth while
for a busy man to trouble himself
about. Are the similarities between
this year and 1892 to be carried further
still? We have to have another year of
Republican over-confidence, resulting
in a Democratic victory?

At this time it is the duty of every
Republican who has sufficient vigor to
take an active part in the campaign to
unite himself with a Republican club
and assist in organizing it for effective
work. These club organizations ought
to be effected in every county, city,
ward and precinct. Since the results
of the over-confidence in 1892, there
ought not to be needed any great
amount of urging to rouse Republicans
to the performance of their duty this
year. There can be no incentive to
action more eloquent or more impres-
sive than the warning remembrance of
those years of hard times resulting
from Republican carelessness. This
year there should be activity, organiza-
tion and co-operation from the start.—
San Francisco Call.

Violation of Compact.
The reciprocity offered is not based
on "reciprocal agreements of mutual
interests," and it is reciprocity which
does not reciprocate. On the contrary,
it is a violation of the compact ex-
pressed in the tariff act, whereby some
have been deprived of what they were
worked for and what was promised to
them, and the spoil has been given to
others, at the expense of the negotia-
tors. It is bad policy, bad faith and bad

politics. The Chronicle has always in-
voked one uniform protective tariff law,
including the "reciprocity" feature that
if any nation by special treaty or other-
wise discriminated against us we would
discriminate against that nation. But
if we are to have any other kind of
"reciprocity" let it at least be that
promised by the Republican platform.
—San Francisco Chronicle.

Macrum's Real Reason.
The conclusion of ex-consul Ma-
cram's testimony before the House
committee on foreign affairs left the
public as much in the dark as before as
to Mr. Macrum's real reason for leav-
ing Pretoria just as the war was be-
ginning. Mr. Macrum's statements be-
fore the committee only confirmed that
the reasons at first advanced by the
former consul were entirely inadequate.
Before settling down to the conclusion
that Mr. Macrum's actual purpose in
hurrying away was the desire to es-
cape the strenuous life and dangers of
war time in a strange country the pub-
lic is entitled to listen to an explanation
set forth by W. E. Curtis, the Washing-
ton correspondent, as the one given by
Mr. Macrum to his nearest friends. The
substance of this is that Mr. Macrum
was very much worried as to the health
and safety of his wife and child in the
event of the siege of Pretoria, that his
wife refused to leave him to seek other
quarters, and that for her sake and
that of his child Mr. Macrum felt it his
duty to leave Pretoria. In view of the

increased demand for labor in-
volved in the operation of the 60,000
miles of new railroad, and the sum
total of increased employment and in-
creased wage payments amounts still
further up into the billions. It is the
golden era of well-paid labor.

The Chief Objection.
The chief objection to free trade with
Porto Rico is the Democratic intention
to use it as a precedent and an enter-
ing wedge to influence a like policy for
the Philippines. We know of no profit
that can arise from such a policy that
will offset the degradation of American
wage earners. The Republican party
should refuse to swerve a hair's
breadth from the policy that has caused
its return to power after the reverses
of 1890 and 1892.

Above all, it should refuse to accept
the advice or follow the policy of an
enemy that is willing that Republican-
ism and the welfare of American labor
shall be whelmed in a common ruin for
the sake of making Mr. Bryan Presi-
dent, and turning the country over to
Tillman and Altgeld. All Republicans,
no matter what their views on expansion,
must see the need of standing to-
gether against the success of a policy
which proposes to raise the gates and
let in upon our labor a flood of coolie
slave labor or its products.

The theory of non-constitutional gov-
ernment of our new possessions is
strictly Democratic. It was originated

THE FOREMAN.



—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

fact that the average American citizen
is not a coward in the mere matter of
preserving his own skin intact this the-
ory is not improvable. If Mr. Macrum
had advanced it as the true cause of his
home-coming he would have suffered in
the estimation of few. But the preten-
sions of an important mission; of the
interference of the British consuls; of
his disinclination to serve the British
citizens of the Transvaal and all the
other details of Mr. Macrum's gaudy
fairly stories are all the more inexor-
able if it is assumed that the real reason
was such a rational one. The judg-
ment of Secretary Gage will stand. Mr.
Macrum has written himself down an
ass, not in leaving Pretoria to insure
the safety of his family, but in trying
to cover up the fact in such a mischiev-
ous way. The most charitable way to
treat Mr. Macrum in the future will be
to forget him.—Sioux City Journal.

Highest Wage Rate Ever Known.
An advance of 10 per cent. in wages
to more than 20,000 employees of the
National Tube Company is to take
effect April 1. This is the second in-
crease of 10 per cent. granted by the
same company within six months and
makes the wages of common labor
higher than at any time within the his-
tory of the works. The tendency all
over the country is to advance wages
to the highest point ever known. Not
only that, but to give steady employ-
ment to by far the largest number of
wage-earners ever found at one time on
the pay-rolls of the industrial institu-
tions of the United States. To do just
this thing was one among the pledges
made four years ago on behalf of the
party of protection and sound money.
The Bryanites said it could not be
done, and that a cheap dollar was the
only thing that would put an end to
the awful paralysis inflicted upon the
industries of the country as a result of
four years of Cleveland and tariff re-
form. Mr. McKinley said that the first
thing to do was to open the mills. The
country took this view of the matter.
Result, the highest rate of wages ever
paid and the largest amount of steady
employment ever known by wage-
earners.

Labor's Golden Era.
This is to be a great railroad-building
year, this fourth year of "McKinley
and prosperity," according to the Rail-
way Age.

Although more miles of new railroad
were built in the United States last year
than in any year since 1890, there is ev-
ery indication that the present year will
witness even greater activity. In the
aggregate there are nearly 50,000 miles
of projected road, grouped by section as
follows:

New England States, 447 miles; Middle
States, 2,240 miles; Atlantic States, 9,
752 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley
States, 6,798 miles; Central Northern
States, 5,623 miles; Northwestern States,
6,197 miles; Southwestern States, 21,207
miles; Pacific States, 6,377 miles. Total,
58,411 miles.

In 1891, 1,588 miles of track were laid
in the United States on 440 lines, and
in Canada, 596 on 21 lines, and in Mex-
ico, 254 on ten lines.

The grading, building and equip-
ment of nearly 60,000 miles of new rail-
road lines in a single year will involve
an outlay of capital amounting to
about two billions of dollars. All of
this great sum will go to swell the ag-
gregate of money paid out for labor
and the products of labor. Add to this

to influence the country in favor of ex-
pansion. Let its authors be compelled
to abide by it, especially when the
American wage scale is at stake and
the American standard of life is threat-
ened.—San Francisco Call.

Who Pays the Tax?
If the people of the United States pay
the tariff on all imported articles, as
the free-traders have contended for all
these years, it does not seem necessary
to shed any tears for the sugar and
tobacco growers of Puerto Rico over
any prospective failure to grant them
absolute free trade. If we pay the tax,
what difference does it make to the dis-
tressed islanders how big or how little
the impost is made?—Lincoln (Neb.)
Journal.

Up Against It.
From all parts